The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873. NUMBER 219.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

Parties in want of Coal will find it for their interest to buy of Messrs. KELLEY, MORLEY & CO. They have the LARGEST COAL SHEDS in the city, and can deliver promptly, CLEAN, DRY COAL, free from snow and ice, in all kinds of weather, as their Coal is ALL UNDER COVER. Wholesale and Retail, at lowest market rates. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Liberal inducements offered to the trade.

MAIN OFFICE AND YARD,
CORNER OF NINETEENTH & GROVE-STS.
BRANCH OFFICE,
168 WASHINGTON-ST., near LaSalle.

Lehigh, Lackawanna, Blossburg,
And all kinds of Soft Coal.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.

MATTRESSES.

IMPORTANT.

The WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of the

NATIONAL
AND
Woven Wire Mattress,

have established a branch of their business at 286 State-st., Chicago, where a full line of their superior Beds can be seen. The public of Chicago and vicinity are invited to call and examine them. THEY ARE THE BEST BED in the world.

For sale by Furniture Dealers generally.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
286 State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

Important to the Medical Profession.

Dr. VAN HUMMEL is desirous of meeting with two or three highly educated and experienced physicians, who will learn his peculiar method of treating CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH, etc., and open branch establishments in neighboring cities, as his practice is getting too large for him to attend to conveniently.

Applicants MUST BE GRADUATES OF REPUTABLE MEDICAL SCHOOLS, AND GIVE EVIDENCE OF THE FACT.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p m.
No. 24 South Illinois-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

REFERENCES
His Excellency T. A. Hendricks, Governor of Indiana.
Hon. Gov. Leonidas Sexton.
Hon. G. B. Sloeth, Rushville, Ind., Sate Senator.
The Right Rev. J. C. Talbot, Episcopal Bishop of Diocese of Indiana.
Hon. G. C. Clark, President First National Bank, Rushville, Ind.
Col. E. H. Hudson, Terre Haute, Ind.
Mr. W. H. Morrison, President Indiana Banking Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, ad Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper fors a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation c which we have unusual facilities.

DIG.

Parties holding claims in all parts of the country will find our system for their adjustment complet. We ask you to investigate our reliability and prir qualities, and send for circular. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

$3,000.00

In hand, to loan on Inside Real Estate, three or five years.
WM. P. WATSON & CO.,
Stock and Note Brokers, 105 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE
FOR SALE.

Eligible corner; centre of city; first-class; doing a fine business; invoice, $12,000; cash purchasers only wanted; owner going East. E. BOWZER, 228 South Water-st.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.

A small Foundry, on the North Side, in perfect running order, on favorable terms. THOMAS WILCE,
423 West Monroe-st., or Room 20, 156 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PAPER,
BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.
TERMS, $2.00 PER DAY.
J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago University Law School.

Three Sessions daily and Moot Court. Lectures in Boone Block. Students enter at any time, and graduate when competent. Term begins April 1. For terms and catalogue address Room 25, Tribune Building.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

UP

On top of your head is a bald spot. Try MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES.

We have in stock a very large assortment of Fine Watches, Gold Opera, Guard and Vest Chains, "Gorham" Sterling Silverware in beautiful cases, and elegant Jewelry. One price to all, and as low as any Jewelry House in the United States.

N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE SUGAR.

We are now receiving our regular consignments from Michigan of

GENUINE NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

Which we can GUARANTEE the STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATION. For sale to the trade by the ton or single case, by

HAGER & SPIES,
52 WEST LAKE-ST.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,
Mined by Kirkland & Co., Vesdere, Fountain Co., Ind.
Sold by C. H. DYER & CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

Steam Lumber Barge for Sale.

Steam Lumber Barge "St. Clair" for sale. For price and terms apply to E. R. AYRES,
Sandusky, Ohio.

INSURANCE.

Great Western Insurance Co.,
OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
BEN H. SELIGMAN & CO.,
111 W. Washington-st.,
Managers Northwestern Departm't.

LAND COMPANY.

COOK COUNTY LAND CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Capital Stock, - - $750,000.
Assets, Over $1,100,000.
CHARLES A. GREGORY, President,
Office, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
DIRECTORS—Edwin H. Abbot, 13 Pemberton Square, Boston; Franklin E. Gregory, (Gen. C. Richardson & Co.,) Boston; George Hoffman, 59 William-st., New York; Franklin H. Watriss, Charles A. Gregory, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

RITCHIE, GREGG, GILLESPIE & CO.
70 LaSalle-st., Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
Scotch Pig Iron, Rails, Cast Iron Pipe.
SHIPPERS OF
CANADIAN & UNITED STATES PRODUCE.
Ritchie, Gregg, Gillespie & Co.....Montreal.
Ritchie, Rigney & Co.....London.
Thomas Rigney & Co.....New York.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
HARDWARE
58 and 60 Lake-st.
Builders' Hardware a specialty.
All kinds of Trimmings in Bronze, Silver and Nickel Plate, and other styles.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT OR LEASE,

The docks now occupied by John Granger, with lots in rear, on the West Side, north of Lake-st., with frontage on river of 146 feet. These lots adjoin the track of the Danville & Vincennes Railroad, and afford the finest facilities in the city to the Coal Trade.
MATTOCKS & MASON,
523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT,

From April 1, a handsome three-story and basement marble-front house, elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Address O 93, Tribune office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
SAM'L GEHR,
Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent,
Has removed his Office to
NO. 10 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Blazer Lodge, No. 271, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 p. m., in Oriental Hall.
E. G. BOWZER, Secretary.

ELEVATORS.

SAFETY

The public are interested to KNOW whether or not the various Passenger Elevators now in use are absolutely safe. We CLAIM that our

WATER BALANCE ELEVATOR

Is SAFER than any Steam Elevator now manufactured, and we are ready

TO PROVE IT

BEYOND A DOUBT, to any one interested.
That the public may be fully informed, we hereby

Challenge

Any and all manufacturers of Steam Elevators to a

TRIAL TEST

Of the safety arrangements they use on their best machines, before a

Committee of Experts

Who are competent to give the whole subject an intelligent investigation. The Committee to be composed of eminent Mechanical Engineers, to be selected by the Engineer-in-Chief of the City of Chicago, or any one else of equal character and ability.

While we consider the question of safety of PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE, we would like also to submit to such Committee the following questions:

Which Elevator runs with the most comfort and feeling of security to passengers?
Which runs the smoothest and with the least noise?
Which runs the fastest?
Which will carry the most passengers in a day?
What is the cost per passenger?
Which is best under control of the operator?
Which is most likely to get out of order?
Which will make the round trip quickest?
Which can be started and stopped quickest?
Which costs most to operate?
Which is subject to most wear and tear?

We offer this challenge, not simply for an advertisement, but with a desire to get authentic information to the public, that they may know whether or not it is safe to ride upon Elevators, and on which kind they may consider themselves safest.
WM. E. HALE & CO.,
Southeast corner State and Washington-sts., Chicago.

PARLOR SWINGS.

PATENT PARLOR SWING.

By examining the cut it will be seen the baby cannot fall out or become dizzy, the Tray holding the child securely, yet not binding it, and at the same time affording a Table for Toys, &c. Can be placed in any Ceiling, Hall, Doorway, Porch, or Garden. Sent C. O. D. on receipt of price, $4.50.

J. FREEMAN QUIGG,
253 West Madison-st., Chicago.

ART GALLERY.

$3 COPYING. $3
TAKE YOUR
Old Pictures of Deceased Friends
To BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied and enlarged.
$3 BRAND'S ART GALLERY, $3
596 Wabash-av.

$3 Children's $3
PHOTOGRAPHS.
$3 BRAND makes a specialty of Children's Photographs; so while the little ones are in good health, take them to his studio, where you will get the finest work for THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN. $3
596 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

West Side Residences.

We have now for sale one of the largest lists of property ever offered in the vicinity of Union Park. This list consists of Residences of every description, ranging in price from $4,500 to $32,000, on Park, Warren, and Ashland-avs., and on Washington, Walnut, and Fulton-sts., besides fine Building Lots. Parties desiring to purchase will do well to call on us.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

The Executors of the Estate of Thomas Suffern, late of New York, now offer for sale

SIXTEEN HUNDRED LOTS,

Bounded on the north by Division-st., on the east by Robey, on the south by Chicago-av., and on the west by Western-av.

These Lots will front on the above-named streets, and also on Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts.

This valuable property has never before been placed in the market, and is now offered on the most favorable terms. For plats, abstracts, and terms apply to
MATTOCKS & MASON, Agents,
523 Wabash-av.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

At a bargain, at Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. Depot. Gothic Cottage on brick basement, containing 8 rooms, furnace, filter, well, and cistern; lot 142x132; ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Inquire of W. P. JONES, Room 16, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

RANGES, &c.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES

With an endless variety of new and desirable HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at
DALTON & CO'S,
80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

VAN'S RANGES,

Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.
HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,
S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.,
Cabinet-Makers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE FIXTURES.
Factory, cor. Kinzie-st. and Ashland-av.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Clayton Whitewashed by a Bare Quorum.

Ex-Senator Patterson's Pamphlet in His Own Defense.

What Caleb Cushing Wrote for the New Hampshire Corruptionist.

The Rush of Patriots Eager to Be Sent to Vienna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EX-SENATOR PATTERSON.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It will be remembered that when the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee submitted its report, recommending the expulsion of Senator Patterson on the next to the last night of the session, that the New Hampshire Senator arose immediately to a question of privilege, and demanded an immediate disposition of the report, as his term would expire on the next day, and that thereafter he would have neither the right nor opportunity to be heard. The Senate generally demurred to hazarding the Appropriation bills for this purpose, and, after considerable discussion, it was formally agreed that notwithstanding the fact that Patterson would cease to be a member of the body, his case should be taken up and disposed of in the present executive session. Presuming upon this arrangement, Senator Anthony, after the Clayton case had been disposed of, asked, to-day, that Senator Patterson be granted the right to file a reply to the report of the Committee, which shall be made a part of the official proceedings of the Senate. To this proposition objections were at once made by the various members of the Committee, both Republicans and Democrats, since Patterson's reply to the Committee had been published in pamphlet form, and had unwittingly been laid on the desks of several Senators. It was urged that the only understanding had with Patterson was, that his case should be taken up, and this course the Committee were prepared to recommend, but not to give the ex-member the right to file an argument criticising the report of the Committee, which should be made an official record. Pending the disposition of this question, the Senate adjourned. The matter will be finally disposed of to-morrow by having Patterson's argument read, when, as a matter of course, it will be printed in the *Globe*, and will thus become a part of the official proceedings.

Senator Sherman has been already given notice of this effect. Patterson's argument is printed in pamphlet form, and its authorship is attributed to the versatile and even facile pen of Caleb Cushing, the great defender of unfortunate Senators. In the debate to-day, Senators Scott, Morrill, of Maine, and Stevenson said that, on the most cursory examination, they found it to abound in palpable falsehoods. The pamphlet, after a few general observations, opens by stating that the New Hampshire Senator purchased his stock from Oakes Ames, and he then proceeds to defend his right to hold such stock, or any other stock which is a source of profit. On this point he says that the members of the Senate are not here for the purpose of declaiming over transcendental or speculative questions of sentiment or theory. They are charged with the supervision of interests, and the distinct interests of their respective States, as well as the general interests of the United States, and it is well for the public good that Representatives in Congress and Senators should themselves have an interest in common with their constituents and their States. The theory of the report would produced a body of Senators as little useful for their high duties as children in the nursery. From this point the ex-Senator proceeds to apologize for the discrepancy between his statements and those of Oakes Ames, by attributing them to forgetfulness, that common fault of men who are not employed in commercial pursuits; and then, from an eloquent defense of Ames, he proceeds to state that the whole Credit Mobilier outcry was but the work of the defeated enemies of the present Administration. Then he proceeds to administer a severe castigation to the President, and finally winds up as follows, making his course that of the Administration. "Congress, in the morbid state of mind produced by these investigations, has seemed to suppose that sensational paragraphs in the newspapers, which are pleasant reading to-day and are forgotten to-morrow, constitute the judgment of the people of the United States, and so it seemed to have been thought that Congress must undertake the great process of self-purgation in the ingenious fear of suicidal self-immolation. But the excitement was here, and not among the people of the United States. The moment Congress adjourns, reaction commences in favor of the martyrs to this superfluous agitation in Congress. Gentlemen the most inculpated are received with triumph when they return to their respective States. The Administration suffers no prejudice, either from the panic-terror of the accused or the equally panic-terror of the sincere among the accusers. And thus we are told, that the investigations regarding Credit Mobilier were to affect injuriously, and perhaps defeat, the Republican party in my own State of New Hampshire, when the contrary effect is indicated by the electoral returns from the State and the indications of a similar reaction have occurred in other States. In conclusion, let me say that I have reviewed the report with anxious purpose to discipline myself to a candid examination of its contents, discharging my mind of all natural feeling of resentfulness in view of the severe conclusions of the Committee; penetrating into the recess of my own conscience to judge my own actions and motives without reserve or mercy; in a word, discussing the case impartially and without bias, favor, or affection, as if it were a question of history, relating to some third person of another age or of a foreign country, and on such a retrospect of the facts, I do solemnly appeal from the condemnatory opinion of the Committee to the better judgment of the Senate itself, of my countrymen, and of my God."

CALDWELL POLITICALLY DEAD

The statement that Caldwell will appeal to the people of Kansas for re-election to the Senate is without foundation, all the information from that State, as well as the opinions of Kansas men of different wings of the Republican party now here, concur that politically Mr. Caldwell is dead in Kansas. It is questionable if he will be able to get up as respectable a reception on his return home as was given Colfax at South Bend or Oakes Ames at North Easton.

POSTAL CAR TROUBLES.

There is likely to be trouble between the railroad companies and the Post-Office Department, on account of the refusal of the former to continue the postal cars on their various routes at the compensation they now receive. The matter was the subject of consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is understood the Postmaster-General was authorized to test the law in the matter, and to use whatever means he saw proper to protect the interests of the Government, and to secure a continuation of the postal facilities enjoyed by the people. It is said that some lawyers who have been consulted are of the opinion that all railroads being United States post-roads, the Government has the power to seize and operate such roads as refuse to carry the mails under the present rate. No extreme measure will be taken, however, until all efforts to come to a satisfactory understanding have failed. There are those who think that the Postmaster-General is to blame for not having brought the matter to the attention of Congress. The railroad companies have been complaining for a number of years, and have repeatedly notified the Postmaster-General that they could not afford to do the work at the present rates.

CONGRATULATED.

Since the end of the Caldwell case, Senator Morton, who conducted it with so much ability on behalf of the people, has received the congratulations of all the members of the Senate who are not in the habit of purchasing their seats. Morton is now the acknowledged leader of the Senate, an honor to which Conkling aspired. The doubtful course of the New York Senator, however, during the present session, has ruined his prospects in that direction. Among those who congratulated Morton was Mr. Sumner, who spent about an hour in the Senate.

CLAYTON'S CASE.

The case of Senator Clayton was disposed of to-day, notwithstanding the protest of nearly a dozen Senators to the effect that, not having read the evidence, they were prepared neither to debate nor vote. It is not clear as to just what distinctions are made between this case and that of Caldwell. The testimony, which is very voluminous, certainly shows a wider field of corruption and tenfold more corrupt schemes to secure Clayton's election. The intrigue began in 1870, when as Governor of Arkansas he manipulated the Registrars of Elections so as to secure a Legislature in his interest; that his whole administration was bent to influencing the State officers to connive at palpable frauds on the people; that being under a pledge, publicly and privately made to his political friends, that he, if elected United States Senator, would not leave the Governorship in the hands of Lieut.-Gov. Johnson, a Conservative, he corruptly instituted through his friends and supporters a proceeding by quo warranto to depose Johnson from office, in order to clear the way to the Senate; that, being elected Senator while the quo warranto was pending, when that was decided in favor of Johnson, he resigned the Senatorship, and afterwards secured his re-election by inducing R. J. T. White, Secretary of State, in consideration of a large sum of money, to resign, by inducing Johnson to take White's place; that he corruptly procured the vote of many members of the Legislature in support of himself for the Senate by paying money, by the appointments of themselves and friends to lucrative offices, and by granting to them and their friends State aid to railroads in which they and their friends were interested. In the debate to-day these facts were severely commented on by Senator Norwood, but they attracted no attention. At hardly any time during the discussion were there a dozen Senators in their seats, and these paid no attention to the proceedings. Finally, when Norwood had finished, a vote was demanded by Senator Wright on the resolution exonerating Clayton. The Democrats immediately commenced to protest against the speedy disposition of this important case, especially as they had no time to examine this testimony. This having no effect, they then generally abstained from voting on the ground that they could not intelligently do so. Carpenter, Conkling, and Schurz would not vote for the same reason. Out of 37 Senators present 20 voted, being but 2 more than a quorum. There were 38 for Clayton and 6 against. The general impression is that this is the most painful case of whitewash that has been administered since the days of the Credit Mobilier victims.

SENATOR BOGY.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, having won a substantial victory in forcing the resignation of Caldwell, turned its attention, this morning, to the case of Senator Bogy, of Missouri. The Committee simply had before them the memorial forwarded here sometime since by certain citizens of Missouri, which sets forth that the recent examination, by a Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Missouri, touching the corrupt use of money in the election of Mr. Bogy was imperfect; that it was not full and fair, and that, in the opinion of the memorialists, if the investigation had been conducted with more vigor and with the purpose of revealing the real facts of the case, other and more important evidence would have been produced, showing that there was corruption in Mr. Bogy's election. The memorial, however, does not state what additional facts can be proved, nor indicate with any certainty the character of the new evidence which may be produced. In view of this latter fact, the Committee decided that the only question which was referred to them was, whether the memorial itself would form the foundation of an adverse report going to effect the legality of the election. This point was decided in the negative, and, subsequently, Senator Morton asked that the Senate discharge the Committee from further consideration of the memorial, which was granted. Thus ended, for this session at least, the case against Senator Bogy.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, the new Senator from Georgia, was called to the chair this morning by Vice-President Wilson, and presided over the Senate a short time, while the Vice-President went out. This is the first time that an ex-Confederate has filled the Vice-President's chair.

Mrs. Senator Morton is very sick, and the Senator leaves to-morrow for his home at Indianapolis, whether the Senate adjourns or not.

EX-GOVERNOR.

R. B. Hayes, ex-Governor of Ohio, was to-day appointed to the Assistant Treasurership at Cincinnati. Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, was also reappointed.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BRIDGING THE DETROIT AND ST. CLAIR RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, March 25. The Secretary of War has appointed Maj. G. K. Warren, T. B. Comstock, Godfrey Weitzel, and W. E. Merrill to inquire into, and report upon, the practicability of bridging, consistently with the interests of navigation, the channel between Lakes Huron and Erie at such points as may be needed for passing railroad trains across the said channel.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: E. S. Hammond, New Jersey, Agent for the Indians at the Colorado River Agency, Arizona; J. A. Tonner, Arizona, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona Territory; George Ingalls, Illinois, Agent for the Piute Indians, Southeastern Nevada. Postmasters—John R. Blackwell, Litchfield, Ill.; William S. Utley, Racine, Wis.; William S. Lasure, Grinnell, Ia.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; Tindil H. Calam, Constantine, Mich.; Edwin A. Clifford, Evanston, Ill.; L. R. Johnson, Cambridge City, Ind.; Thomas B. Wood, Franklin, Ind.; Charles H. Howard, Osage Mission, Ks.; William W. Kenyon, Howell, Mich.; Lemuel D. Willis, Grass Lake, Mich.; also, Frank White, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh District of Indiana; Alonzo B. Carroll, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Missouri; James K. Harden, Collector of Internal Revenue, Washington Territory.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Register of Public Lands, W. W. Martin, Independence, Kansas; Receivers of Public Public Moneys, E. R. Nicolls, Independence, Kan.; Eldridge W. Little, Santa Fe, N. M.; Postmasters, David W. Clemmer, Dowagiac, Michigan; George L. Torbert, Dubuque, Ia.; William Sutley, Racine, Wis.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Outstanding legal tenders to-day, $358,669,997.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Board of the Treasury Department held to-day the second of the series of nine examinations for the purpose of filling forty vacancies in the $1,200 clerkships in the Department.

WANT TO GO TO VIENNA.

Applications continue to be forwarded to the President and to the Department of State for appointments to the Vienna Exhibition. The statement is made by request that all appointments authorized by law have been made.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, was temporarily called to the chair this morning by Vice-President Wilson, and presided over the Senate a short time. This is the first time an ex-Confederate has filled the Vice-President's chair.

Gen. Whittlesey, formerly an officer of the Freedman's Bureau, was this morning conveyed to the Government Insane Asylum. The General has been suffering for some time past with paralysis, and went to the Asylum for treatment under the advice of his physicians and friends.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

CONGRATULATING SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—On motion of Mr. MORTON the resolution congratulating Spain on the passage of the Porto Rico Emancipation bill unanimously passed.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY a resolution was adopted for printing 1,200 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the use of the Senate.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. ALCORN desired to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi to sit during the recess.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) objected, because legislation was thereby contemplated.

Mr. WIRDOM favored the proposal to have the Committee sit, but, no quorum being present, the resolution was laid over.

THE CLAYTON CASE

was then taken up.

Mr. NORWOOD'S report dissenting from the conclusion of the majority was read.

SENATOR BOGY.

Mr. MORTON made the following report:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections to whom was referred the memorial of thirty-seven members of the Missouri Legislature in regard to the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States from that State, have had the same under consideration. The memorial sets forth that the recent examination by a Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Missouri, touching the corrupt use of money in the election of Mr. Bogy was imperfect; that it was not full and fair, and that, in the opinion of the memorialists, if the investigation had been conducted with more vigor and with the purpose of revealing the real facts of the case, other and more important evidence would have been produced, showing that there was corruption in Mr. Bogy's election. The memorial, however, does not state what additional facts can be proved, nor indicate with any certainty the character of the new evidence which may be produced. In view of this latter fact, the Committee decided that the only question which was referred to them was, whether the memorial itself would form the foundation of an adverse report going to effect the legality of the election. This point was decided in the negative, and, subsequently, Senator Morton asked that the Senate discharge the Committee from further consideration of the memorial, which was granted. Thus ended, for this session at least, the case against Senator Bogy.

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Gen. J. B. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, was temporarily called to the chair this morning by Vice-President Wilson, and presided over the Senate a short time. This is the first time an ex-Confederate has filled the Vice-President's chair.

Gen. Whittlesey, formerly an officer of the Freedman's Bureau, was this morning conveyed to the Government Insane Asylum. The General has been suffering for some time past with paralysis, and went to the Asylum for treatment under the advice of his physicians and friends.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

CONGRATULATING SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—On motion of Mr. MORTON the resolution congratulating Spain on the passage of the Porto Rico Emancipation bill unanimously passed.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY a resolution was adopted for printing 1,200 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the use of the Senate.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. ALCORN desired to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi to sit during the recess.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) objected, because legislation was thereby contemplated.

Mr. WIRDOM favored the proposal to have the Committee sit, but, no quorum being present, the resolution was laid over.

THE CLAYTON CASE

was then taken up.

Mr. NORWOOD'S report dissenting from the conclusion of the majority was read.

SENATOR BOGY.

Mr. MORTON made the following report:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections to whom was referred the memorial of thirty-seven members of the Missouri Legislature in regard to the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States from that State, have had the same under consideration. The memorial sets forth that the recent examination by a Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Missouri, touching the corrupt use of money in the election of Mr. Bogy was imperfect; that it was not full and fair, and that, in the opinion of the memorialists, if the investigation had been conducted with more vigor and with the purpose of revealing the real facts of the case, other and more important evidence would have been produced, showing that there was corruption in Mr. Bogy's election. The memorial, however, does not state what additional facts can be proved, nor indicate with any certainty the character of the new evidence which may be produced. In view of this latter fact, the Committee decided that the only question which was referred to them was, whether the memorial itself would form the foundation of an adverse report going to effect the legality of the election. This point was decided in the negative, and, subsequently, Senator Morton asked that the Senate discharge the Committee from further consideration of the memorial, which was granted. Thus ended, for this session at least, the case against Senator Bogy.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, the new Senator from Georgia, was called to the chair this morning by Vice-President Wilson, and presided over the Senate a short time, while the Vice-President went out. This is the first time that an ex-Confederate has filled the Vice-President's chair.

Mrs. Senator Morton is very sick, and the Senator leaves to-morrow for his home at Indianapolis, whether the Senate adjourns or not.

EX-GOVERNOR.

R. B. Hayes, ex-Governor of Ohio, was to-day appointed to the Assistant Treasurership at Cincinnati. Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, was also reappointed.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BRIDGING THE DETROIT AND ST. CLAIR RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, March 25. The Secretary of War has appointed Maj. G. K. Warren, T. B. Comstock, Godfrey Weitzel, and W. E. Merrill to inquire into, and report upon, the practicability of bridging, consistently with the interests of navigation, the channel between Lakes Huron and Erie at such points as may be needed for passing railroad trains across the said channel.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: E. S. Hammond, New Jersey, Agent for the Indians at the Colorado River Agency, Arizona; J. A. Tonner, Arizona, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona Territory; George Ingalls, Illinois, Agent for the Piute Indians, Southeastern Nevada. Postmasters—John R. Blackwell, Litchfield, Ill.; William S. Utley, Racine, Wis.; William S. Lasure, Grinnell, Ia.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; Tindil H. Calam, Constantine, Mich.; Edwin A. Clifford, Evanston, Ill.; L. R. Johnson, Cambridge City, Ind.; Thomas B. Wood, Franklin, Ind.; Charles H. Howard, Osage Mission, Ks.; William W. Kenyon, Howell, Mich.; Lemuel D. Willis, Grass Lake, Mich.; also, Frank White, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh District of Indiana; Alonzo B. Carroll, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Missouri; James K. Harden, Collector of Internal Revenue, Washington Territory.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Register of Public Lands, W. W. Martin, Independence, Kansas; Receivers of Public Public Moneys, E. R. Nicolls, Independence, Kan.; Eldridge W. Little, Santa Fe, N. M.; Postmasters, David W. Clemmer, Dowagiac, Michigan; George L. Torbert, Dubuque, Ia.; William Sutley, Racine, Wis.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Outstanding legal tenders to-day, $358,669,997.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Board of the Treasury Department held to-day the second of the series of nine examinations for the purpose of filling forty vacancies in the $1,200 clerkships in the Department.

WANT TO GO TO VIENNA.

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Mr. ANTHONY remarked that Patterson, standing here in the closing days of the session, had the right to demand a consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee recommending his expulsion. It was said all over the Senate that it was impossible to consider the resolution at that time, and that it could not be done without the sacrifice of public business, but that if Patterson would waive his right to be heard, the Senate would pass on the subject at this special session. He saw several passages in the pamphlet which he would advise Mr. Patterson to leave out. While he acknowledged the difficulties in the way, he thought something was due to a man charged with crime affecting his honor, which was more than his life, and the character of his children.

After a long debate the subject went over.

TO SPAIN.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate the resolution passed by the Senate, congratulating Spain on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico to the government of that country.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, leave was given to the Committee on Revision of the Laws to sit during the recess at Washington or elsewhere, a proviso being added that no money be paid beyond the actual expenses of the Committee.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Boutwell to supply the vacancies on the Committee on Elections and Privileges, and on the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate went into executive session and afterwards

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Foster Not Dead—MacDonnell, the English Forger—The Goodrich Mystery—Would-Be Murderer Sentenced—The Bull's Head Bank—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The reported death of Mrs. Foster is untrue. On the contrary, she is rapidly recovering.

District-Attorney Phelps is making preparations to remove George Francis Train to a Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island.

The stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank met this afternoon, and resolved to make up the deficiency and resume business. The officers say they have a clue to the guilty parties, and will probably have them in custody within a week.

Dion and Mrs. Boucicault became citizens of the United States on Saturday last.

Fechter has declared his intentions.

Government has made the Seaman's Exchange, in this city, the naval pay station for Brooklyn.

The crew of the Colorado were paid off to-day. As the Seamen's Savings Bank is in same building, and C. C. Duncan the Paymaster, is also President of the bank, the appropriateness of the selection is made manifest.

The mysterious murder

MORMONDOM.

The Honey Bee, or Deseret---Efforts to Become a State.

Lake Timpanagos---Southern Utah ---Mountain-Storms---Approaching Spring.

The March Across the Plains---Years of Trial---Provisional Government.

Mines---Railroads---Southern Silver Sites---Mormon Laws.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTAH, March 13, 1873.

The Territory of Utah is called by the Mormons,

DESERET.

The reason for this is found in the first chapter, third verse, of "Ether," in the "Book of Mormon," in the following words: "And they did carry with them Deseret, which, by interpretation, is honey-bee; and thus they did carry with them swarms of bees, and all manner of that which was upon the face of the land, seeds of every kind." The bee-hive is the favorite symbol of the Latter-Day Saints; and the honey-bee, they think, is typical of the industry of a Mormon community. At all events, the conventional bee-hive is a common emblem, and is as unlike anything in the shape of a bee-hive used in this country as can well be. On many of the signs this emblem is painted, and the word Deseret looms up on all sides,—on banks, stores, dwellings, newspapers, dining-rooms, and cracker-factories.

On many different occasions, there have been efforts made to get Deseret admitted into the Union as a State; but it is plain to everybody that this would indeed be overdoing the thing. Our Mormon brethren, as it is, stick to us as close as wax, and, if they were admitted into the Union, and had full charge of a State, there is no telling how neighborly they would soon become. Men's wives would be carried away by them, like mist before the morning sun, and

BROTHER BRIGHAM

would be more popular than ever. There is no end to the curiosity which he excites in the feminine breast, and scores of ungainly Saintesses follow him about, with their beds on their backs. In all respects, Brigham is as "sweet-scented a huckleberry" as could be seen in a summer's day. He is so innocent that he reminds me of that pink of propriety, Slender, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Slender says to Sweet Anne Page:

"You are afraid if you see a bear loose, are you not?"

"Aye, indeed, sir."

"That's meat and drink to me now. I have seen Sackerson loose twenty times, and have taken him by the chain; but, I warrant you, the women have so cried and shrieked at it, that it passed. But women, indeed, I cannot abide 'em; they are very ill-favored, rough things."

This speech is so innocent, it would almost do for Brigham himself, and his attitude would be almost as graceful as that of Slender when wooing Sweet Anne.

Since seeing the Mormons, I am convinced that the female form can be put together with as little grace as there is in an old-fashioned handloom.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE,

or Lake Timpanagos, has been known to the Mexicans for over 200 years. It is claimed that it was circumnavigated, about forty years ago, by a party sent out by the Rocky Mountain Fur Company for that purpose; but this is extremely doubtful, as the men who said they had circumnavigated it reported that no fresh-water streams emptied into it. We know this is false, as Bear, Weber, and Jordan Rivers pour their waters into it, besides several smaller streams. Fremont sailed upon it, and gave the first correct account of it. He was followed years afterwards, by a party under Capt. Howard Stansbury, who commanded an expedition which thoroughly explored it, in 1850-'51. There are seven rocky islands in the lake, which is 80 miles long and 40 wide, and it is quite a curiosity to strangers. In old times, the Fremont Islands were a great resort for persons addicted with it, and it was supposed to be the home of a great Manitou, or fish-god, called by the Shoshonies, Peyah-hapah. But this superstition in connection with lakes is a very common one among all the Indian tribes, and amounts to but little.

UTAH LAKE

contains fresh water, and the River Jordan connects it with Salt Lake. Down in this direction the Territory is being opened and improved, and there are several fine towns and villages, even as far south as St. George, which is in the southwestern corner of Utah. It is needless to say that the Mormons have everything their own way, and their odious religion leaves a blight on the whole country.

ST. GEORGE

is a short distance from the Rio Virgin, which is a tributary of the Colorado. From this place to Los Angeles, in California, there is a good road, with many settlements scattered along. Here, too, there are some fine orchards, and the climate is delightful. This appears to be the wintering-place of the Mormons who have become old and feeble, and who need recuperation. They seem delighted while holding their religious meetings in the little hamlets of the interior, and feel grateful if any high church-dignitary gives them a call. When some knotty point of Mormon theology is being unraveled, they listen with rapt attention, and have a knowing look that would do credit to a lot of sand-hill cranes assembled together in council. The most of these elders have been in Utah since the reign of the *Viceroy* in "La Perichole," when, according to that high authority, "it is easier to commit a folly than to pierce the bull between the shoulders."

THE STORMS IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Utah are something awful. It may be a clear, sunshiny morning, when, all at once, the snow-storm seems to "thicken in the air, and it is impossible to see more than ten steps. The icy particles cut like knives when they strike the face, so that neither man nor beast can face the blast. It blows all day in this way, and sometime all night. The streams are drifted full of snow, and the cold weather freezes up nearly all of the water. A more dismal and disagreeable, not to say dangerous scene, it is impossible to find anywhere. Not unfrequently men are frozen to death in these storms, and their remains are found when spring opens, the flesh having been eaten off the bones by the wolves and ravens. No house can be made sufficiently tight to prevent the snow from driving in through cracks and crannies, and frequently the plastering overhead is covered with a thick coating of snow, which soon makes its presence known when the room becomes warm, and small rills commence running down from the ceiling. A man considers himself fortunate if the whole plastering does not come down in a solid mass. Elsewhere, snow-storms come down easily, and the snow falls lightly; but here it comes as if it had been shot out of a gun, with noise enough to rouse the Seven Sleepers. Men and animals, under the circumstances, hunt their holes in quick time, and remain housed up as long as the storm lasts. He who has a good supply of provisions on hand is in big luck.

These storms put me out of all patience, and remind me of what I heard years ago about Jeff Davis and Gen. Twiggs. Some one asked Davis if he knew Gen. Twiggs.

"Yes," said Davis, "I know him; and I know him to be the d——dest bld scoundrel now living."

So it is with these storms: I know them, and I know them to be —— and so forth.

SPRING IS APPROACHING,

and about next June we may expect some warm weather. The days are lengthening, and ice cannot last forever. This is satisfactory news, as no one can imagine how this winter-weather has been spun out, until it has become altogether too monotonous. It will be a relief once more to see the roads fully open, and be able to travel wherever a man may be inclined. Most of the roads in the canons are filled with snow, and travel is entirely suspended. Some of the wranches that have occurred on the mountain-sides have been of the most fearful character, and men and animals have been swept into eternity by scores.

THE MARCH OF THE MORMONS

from Council Bluffs, Ia., or from Winter Quarters, as they call Florence, Neb., was one of considerable interest. They were organized on the Elkhorn River, about eighteen miles west of Florence, into companies of hundreds, fifties, and tens. Each fifty had a blacksmith and wagon-maker, with tools for shoeing animals and repairing wagons. Three hundred pounds of breadstuffs were provided for each person, and each able-bodied man had a good gun and 100 rounds of ammunition. Many cows were worked in the yoke.

Each family took a supply of seed-grain and implements of agriculture, and every wagon was carefully inspected to see that all was right. Pigs and poultry were not forgotten, and went sailing along on the stern of the prairie-schooners. A strict guard was maintained, and each night the wagons were formed into a corral, with the animals inside. But little hunting was allowed, as there was danger of men losing themselves; and thus no person was lost, and but few accidents occurred, and all of these were of a trivial nature. On Saturday afternoons, the trains halted; and, at that time, baking, mending, horse-shoeing, and repairing were carried on. Sunday was a day of rest, when prayers were offered up and orthodox Mormon sermons preached. Thus they traveled across the plains and over the mountains, and finally reached the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. For about three years after their arrival here,

DAILY RATIONS WERE ISSUED

to each head of family, varying from one-half to three-quarters of a pound to each individual, according to the amount on hand. In 1850, there was a good harvest, and no necessity to continue the system of rationing. This went on until 1855, when most of the crops were destroyed by grasshoppers and drouth, and they were again obliged to issue rations. In the winter of 1855-'6, great numbers of their cattle died, and there was considerable suffering. In all these times of scarcity, measures were taken to supply those who were unable to furnish themselves. Fast-days were proclaimed in all the congregations, on the first Thursday of each month, and the food saved in that way was distributed among the poor. It is said that thousands of persons who had an abundance of bread put their families on rations, so as to save the same for those who could not otherwise obtain it. These wise regulations prevented any one from perishing with hunger, and no one suffered to any great extent. During this season of enforced abstinence from food, the people were remarkably healthy.

The Provisional Government of the "State of Deseret" was organized in March, 1849, and

A STATE CONSTITUTION

was adopted by a convention. A delegate was sent to Congress, with a petition for the admission of Deseret into the Union. A Governor, and all the necessary officers for carrying on the new State, were duly elected. But Congress did not see fit to admit the State, nor has it yet seen fit to do so.

The Utah Territorial Legislature, in December, 1855, passed an act providing for the holding of another convention, which convention adopted a Constitution under the old name and style of the "State of Deseret." Congress again refused; and, in 1862, the same farce was again enacted. It would seem as if this ought to have been sufficient, but it was not, and again, on the 20th of January, 1872, the Legislative Assembly of Utah passed an act authorizing an election to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention for the formation of a Constitution and State Government. The Governor vetoed the bill. The Mormons, however, went on with the election; the delegates assembled in due time, and adopted a Constitution, which was ratified by the people. A Representative to Congress and two United States Senators were duly elected; but the scheme would not work, and Congress again refused to admit Deseret to the sisterhood of States.

THE MINERAL POSITION

of Utah is by no means well defined, new and rich mines being frequently found. The belt of country known as the Big and Little Cottonwood, American Fork, West Mountain, Tuscle, and Ophir mining districts is exceedingly rich in silver ore, and several of the mines are well worked. This portion of the Territory occupies a superficial area of about 600 square miles, situated in the Wasach range of the Rocky Mountains,—the range running through the Territory in a southwesterly direction. That portion known as the Cottonwoods and American Fork is the richest yet discovered.

The Oquirrh range of mountains, west of Salt Lake, also contains several districts, among which may be mentioned the Tintic and West Mountain. Beds of lignecus and bituminous coal have been found in the foot-hills, and some far up on the sides of the mountains. These beds are quite valuable, though the quality is not of the first class. The silver mines yield lead ore mixed with silver (argentiferous galena), and, in smelting it, the workmen are frequently attacked with lead-palsy, utterly wrecking their systems, and rendering them more helpless than children. To own a mine is one thing; to work it is another. The huge silver bricks to be seen at the express-office are most cheering sights, but we do not know what days and nights of toil it took to get them out, nor how many poor wretches had their frames shattered in so doing.

THE NUMBER OF RAILROADS

being built in Utah Territory is something astonishing, and, if some parties do not get badly bitten, it will be still more astonishing. Every canon thinks it must have its own railroad, and small narrow-gauge roads seem to fairly bristle all over the land. How they are to be made to pay, is a thing that nobody can understand. But their projectors are sanguine, and, if you wish to be thoroughly bored, get one of them started on the theme of narrow-gauge railroads. Rights of way and subsidies are, of course, things they fully appreciate and understand; and they can prove to you how very valuable a narrow-gauge road will be to Hog-Eye Canon, where there is as yet no house built, and nothing whatever in prospect; and they will assure you that if you put your money therein, it will be the best paying investment ever known.

They are pushing a road down toward Pioche, which is just over the line, in Nevada, and great things are expected therefrom. The Pioche Mining District has indeed proved a big thing, and a great quantity of silver has been taken out. It is an exceedingly barren section, and it is almost a wonder how the miners manage to get along. If a road should be built to Pioche, it might possibly pay; at all events, several are trying to get there, and each is endeavoring to outstrip the others. Speculation is rife on every hand; but these new men find it quite difficult to deceive the old miners of the Pacific Slope, and very few of them have as yet made fortunes. It is funny enough to see how fully and heedlessly

THE "FLORINS" FROM THE EAST,

as the Montanians call the greenhorns, fall into big mining schemes, and how poor they find themselves at the end of the year. For a good, self-conceited mining flat, give me an Eastern man who never saw an ounce of silver ore before he came to the Territory, and who now, after six months' experience, thinks he knows more than an old '49-er.

On the whole, the mines in Utah

HAVE NOT YIELDED VERY WELL,

and a great many men have been disappointed. Labor is very dear and scarce, and, without it, the best mine in the world is of but little value. A happy feeling is apt to come over a man's mind upon finding a find bed of ore; but, after it is found, days and days of honest, hard work are necessary to get it out, and get it transported to the mills. There is an old saying in California, that it "takes a silver mine to work a gold mine." This true in fact. It takes a great outlay of money to work a mine, as many a man's bitter experience has proved to him.

The Mormons seem to be pretty well satisfied with the failure of the Frelinghuysen bill to become a law; and it proves to them, more clearly than ever before, that the United States Government

IS UTTERLY POWERLESS

to do anything with them. It is deplorable to be obliged to admit this fact, but it is the truth; and there is no knowing to what lengths these people will now go. Brigham Young is now more powerful than ever, and his hateful laws seem more firmly bound upon the necks of the people than heretofore.

Of course, it makes little difference to people in the eastern portion of the nation what kind of laws they have out here; but, to those who are obliged to live in this section, it does make a great deal of difference; and the most galling to an American citizen, not a Mormon, is to be under the sway of these bigots and evil-doers.

I hope the day will come when this dreadful tyranny will be removed, and when every man can get equal and exact justice, irrespective of religious creeds and beliefs. The day must come when Church and State will be separated here, and when furies can be made up outside of the influence of religious fanaticism. But the Mormons have frequently declared that it was beyond the power of the United States to interfere with the community, and late events seem almost to prove this statement.

ALGERNA.

—The Newark (N.J.) *Journal* says the following is related as a positive fact in connection with the action of the Senate on the Air-Line Railroad bill: "An ex-Governor of New Jersey met a Senator who voted 'No' on No. 3 bill, and said: 'Senator, they say you got $20,000 for your vote. If you didn't you're a fool; if you did you're a knave.' We are not advised whether the Senator said anything in reply."

BOSTON.

The Sumner-Censure Topic---Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mr. Whittier.

The Great Bazaar of the Nations---A Little Radical's Blunder.

A Free Gift to the Radical Club---The Railroad-Fight Man, and His Steam Enterprise.

Opening of the Public Library on Sundays---The Rev. W. H. H. Murray as a Liberal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 17, 1873.

The great topic of conversation in Boston society, both social and political, just now, is

THE SUMNER-CENSURE AFFAIR.

Up at the State-House, where the fight is going on, crowds of ladies flock in to listen to the fiery discussions. These, to a woman nearly, throw in their sympathies with those who are working for the repeal of the censure-vote. They sit up in the galleries, and look down with fiercest indignation or smiling approval as the sentiments of the speaker jar or jingle with their own.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE

has created a little excitement by signing the petition that was circulated by the friends of the repeal, and then coming out with a decisive speech for the other side. When questioned as to her change of base, her answer was, that, when she signed the petition, she had not sufficiently considered the subject; that, upon hearing the speeches upon the other side, she had seen reason to reconsider a hasty opinion. This, of course, meets with a good deal of sharp criticism, especially from her own sex, who accuse her of inconsistency, inconstancy, and kindred weaknesses. As Mrs. Howe must have fully counted this cost of criticism in this sudden change of her mind, her judges should give her the credit of one great quality of strength, whatever weakness they may accuse her of,—and that is, of courage. She is too wise in the world's ways and human nature not to know what to expect in her change of position, and so, in this change, she has certainly shown herself as plucky a little woman as ever made a blunder. And, of real downright pluck,—pluck to face a whirlwind of accusations,—much may be forgiven.

One of the foremost workers in the repeal-attempt is

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

He came up from Amesbury into the wild March weather, which he usually avoids; and, day after day, his tall, spare figure could be seen hurrying up and down Park street, and around those bleak corners, on his great friendly errand. Before this is in print, the result of this great errand will no doubt be decided.

Another topic of great interest seems to be the coming

BAZAAR OF THE NATIONS,

where we are to see Music Hall turned into foreign streets, with houses, pagodas, and pavilions, and the Heathen Chinee in the original, together with the various other foreign representatives; where we are to eat olla-podrida in the Italian restaurant, partake of coffee in a French cafe, or stop to buy fruit. Eastern fashion, from the panniers of a donkey, while we listen to the street-musicians, or hear a muezzin shout the call for prayer from a minaret 50 feet high. Imagine all this under the roof of the Music Hall! We thought the acme of all Fair-projects had been attained when the Boston Theatre, from outer corridor to stage, was turned into that scene of enchantment, where the Arc de Triomphe rose in flowers, and where the tri-color of France floated from every booth and istall. But, in view of this Bazaar-project, the French Fair sinks into insignificance, and the Homeopathic Fair, which we thought only second to the French Fair, goes on its quietude. Those were the result of talent. This is a stroke of genius. After the Jubilee, last summer; after the great Coliseum, which held several townsful of people without a crowd,—we came to the conclusion that no other undertaking would ever so much as approach it. But, as the last beam of the Coliseum-lights went out, and the silence and workman's hammer in the erecting of that little new world which is to come into existence on the 28th of April. People who were sick of the very name of Fairs, with their endless labor and shameless extortions, albeit for "a cause," seem to "take" to this original development with great interest. Of course, everybody knows that this famous undertaking is being carried on by the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

for the purpose of paying the debt on their new building. But all outsiders seem to be interested, if not to help, to enjoy the novel entertainment. And, in this connection, here is a pretty good story of one of the outsiders, the exact truth of which I can vouch for. It is the fact that it has never before found its way into newspaper columns: The outsider in the present instance is a young woman who is an habitue, not of Evangelical associations, but of Radical resorts, such as Hortiucultural-Hall meetings, and Chestnut-street parlors. Wishing for some information of, and concerning, the great Bazaar, she is directed to the Association Rooms, and arrives at the door just as a daily prayer-meeting is over, where she is met by the departing crowd. She gathers herself up in disgust of "such a horrid crowd of men, you know," and rushed into a neighboring shop, with the question if *that* is the Young Men's Christian Association building; and, on being assured that it is, puts another question: "Is it proper for a lady to go into the rooms?" "Oh, yes," is the reply, given with some astonishment.

"You're sure it is perfectly proper?" she insists.

"Certainly!" with an access of amazement.

After this double assurance, she ascends the stairs, still with some inward trepidation as to the propriety,—I have her own statement for it,—and, at last, entering the spacious reception-room, she discovers the nature of the departing crowd, and the fine point of her own blunder! In what category of uninstructed heathen the astonished shop-keeper put this young woman, is one of the unanswerable questions. But it will doubtless yet transpire, for the joke is too good a one to keep, that, in Puritan Boston, any person should be found so ignorant of the nature of a Young Men's Christian Association as to doubt the propriety of a lady's entering. And, now I have turned the subject upon

THE RADICALS,

I might as well tell another good joke. There has been a great deal of opposition, first and last, amongst some of the old-fogy members of the Radical Club, to the newspaper-reporting of what is said there. But the younger members always carry the day on the newspaper-side, and the result has been a world-wide celebrity to the Club, of which celebrity the older members, on the opposition side, were quite as fond as the younger, though they were by no means willing to admit that reporting had anything to do with it,—no doubt supposing that their orphic sayings in a private parlor became atmospherically transmitted, or reached in private whisper across the ocean to such men as Thomas Hughes and Prof. Tyndall, though Thomas Hughes' letter, printed in one of our dailies two years ago, protesting against shutting out the reporters from the Club, and thereby depriving distant friends, like himself, from the discussions, might have settled the point, one would think. But last year the opposition culminated in an attack made by one of the older essayists. I can't do better than to quote the words of "Warrington" at that time on this very matter:

"At the Radical Club which met at Dr. Bartol's, a hermit from the wilds of Brookline read an essay on the esoteric and the exoteric, which was mainly an onslaught on the reporters and the press. The best things in it were the things which reporters have preserved of the sayings of Plato, Goethe, Byron, and others. The essayist himself, whose name I shall not divulge, is known principally by his renderings of German literature. His appearance as a reformed reporter was not unexpected, but I do not think his essay was very well received. The general judgment seemed to be, that it was not yet time to strangle the press, or drown its editors and writers."

This tells its own story,—Dr. Hedge being the hermit whom "Warrington" means us to guess under his quizzical mask of words. There was a good deal of sore feeling at the time, and directly after this onslaught, amongst the reporters, who felt that they had been treated very cavalierly in being invited by one portion of the Club, to be called names and generally attacked by the other portion. But all the same the newspaper reporting seemed to go on, until this winter, when the newspapers find that they have had enough of the Club,—that it is a stale subject; and, presto! the reports and the reporters disappear, and what the hermit fought for he has got as a free gift,—not as the result of his onslaught, but in the order of —— well, let us quote Darwin, and say, of

NATURAL SELECTION.

It remains to be seen how the select little circle will relish the boon of privacy as a free gift. If they had only known how things would have turned out, they might have saved themselves a great deal of unnecessary anxiety.

Amongst other matters of interest and people of interest just now, is Mr. John A. Coleman and his

GREAT STEAM ENTERPRISE,

which is eventually not only to do all our house-heating, and perhaps cooking, but to put out all the fires. By this system, we shall bid farewell to the dust and ashes of coal in our domicils; all we shall have to do will be to turn a key, as we turn a gas-key, and, from the grand main source down-town, instead of down in our cellar, there will flow into our radiators as little or as much steam as we shall desire for our house-heating. Mr. Coleman, it will be remembered, is the man who had the

FIGHT WITH A RAILROAD,

which he told so graphically in the *Atlantic*, last autumn, that everybody who read it felt that the coming man, as a defender of human right against human might, was amongst us. In an approaching issue of the *Atlantic*, Mr. Coleman will tell the second part of this story,—his fight with the Judges. It is said to be very spirited and interesting. The hero of these battles *looks* the hero,—looks as if he might have gone through the struggle just as he tells it,—from first to last, have set his face like a flint against the injustice and tyranny which met him, sure of winning in the end. He is a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular Christian, with a firm-set upper lip and a square jaw; which physical indications at once convey to the quick observer the fact that here is a man who is not to be imposed upon with impunity. Together with this physical superiority, Mr. Coleman has a mental power which, as any one who has read his *Atlantic* article can testify, is of no ordinary quality. A practical engineer in his earliest training, his present career, while yet a young man, shows pretty clearly what his future success will be.

THE OPENING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY ON SUNDAYS

is a great subject for congratulation with the Liberals. And, going into the spacious rooms, with their perfect ventilation, one is at a loss to discover where the mischief which the stricter religionists are so fearful of can get in. If one felt ever so wickedly disposed outside, cutting around the inevitable cold, windy corner which is always the lot of a well-regulated, prosperous church, his angry passions would be sure to subside inside those cool, still corridors, where not a word is spoken to break the meditative silence. Such names on the petition for opening as James Freeman Clarke, Edward Everett Hale, and "Adirondack" Murray, the great Park-street preacher, show the estimate of the intelligent portion of the community upon the matter. His Orthodox brethren, however, are beginning to look suspiciously upon Mr. Murray as having Radical tendencies. He is certainly very liberal in his leanings,—very unlike his predecessors in the Park-street pulpit, who have always been of the most Evangelical odor. But Mr. Murray drives his horses; wears his cutaway coat and low felt hat in anything but priestly style; and now and then, of a Sunday, electrifies his audience with such words as these: "Don't talk to me of creeds. I don't care anything about creeds. For God's sake, when I die, don't put a Westminster Catechism under my pillow. Give me something tangible." And this something tangible is Christ and His teachings.

And so the Public Library gets open for the hard-working mechanic, and the world moves out of its old Puritan ways here, under just such breakings from old bonds, and such leanings towards liberal things.

GARETH.

M'GREGOR, IOWA.

The Monona Murder---The Postmastership---A Mysterious Tragedy---Ice.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, March 23, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A horrible murder was committed at Monona, 18 miles from this place, yesterday afternoon, by the keeper of a low doggery, named Blagdeen, or "English Bill." It seems that, from the repeated rows that took place there, the more respectable people of the town had tried to have the place suppressed, and some injudicious persons had threatened to "clean the thing out." Late in the day, a respectable farmer, named Grigales, living near town, went there in search of a comrade who had ridden to town with him, and, as he approached the place, the keeper was on his guard, and shot him with a shot-gun, then not more than ten feet from him, the whole charge of shot entering his breast, killing him instantly. Blagdeen was arrested, and, but for the firmness of Silas Egbert and a few others, would have been lynched.

The Republicans of this place are urging the appointment of Mr. Comsit as Postmaster, in place of Mr. Bell, who has been recently beheaded by the President. The citizens of this place have no fault to find with the retiring Postmaster, and only feel that Mr. Comsit will be one every way as well qualified to perform the duties of the office.

While writing this, the report comes that a man has been found floating among driftwood about two miles above here, with his throat cut, and other marks of violence on his person. He was well dressed, of medium size; a middle-aged man; had a silver watch in his pocket, but nothing on by which to ascertain his name, or where from. There has been no inquest as yet.

The weather is pleasant, but rather cold. Ice still hangs here, but is badly demoralized.

THUMP.

THE PUNISHMENT OF MURDER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Why is it that our clergy, as a general thing, are so clamorous for the bloody code? These heralds of the gentle Jesus—that Jesus who never uttered a syllable approving the taking of human life as a punishment—one would expect to be the last to call for the old Mosaic ukase of "A life for a life."

As an instance how the most adverse texts of Scripture are used by clergymen to enforce their notions, the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Helmer on Sunday evening was remarkable. His theme was Cain, the first murderer; and, in some way, from that he drew an instruction in favor of capital punishment.

Now Cain was not put to death by God, but separated from his fellows; and, to prevent his fellowmen from killing him, God put a mark on him, and threatened seven-fold vengeance upon any one who should kill him.

Not much capital punishment doctrine here.

That so candid and able a man as Mr. Helmer could fall into such a line of deduction, seems singular.

I, for one, have long been opposed to the death-penalty. The arguments of its advocates seem to me fallacious, and the secret of the desire for its infliction to be in the natural feeling of vengeance in case of murder.

That the restraining effect of executions on crime is a vagary, is proved by the fact that, in each of the recent executions in this city and in New York, murders were committed within a single day thereafter, within cannon-shot of the scaffold.

THE TRIBUNE of this morning, to my mind, struck the right note, and for the first time, to my notice, has the thought been clearly put forth, "that at present, and until we abolish the pardoning power, there is no such thing as imprisonment for life."

We must have the death-penalty for murder till we can imprison for life. Let us take away the pardoning power from the Executive in case of murder; and, until we can do that, let murderers hang, say I.

CHIVEY.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

CORONER'S JURY FEES.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In last Sunday's issue of the Chicago *Times* appeared an article in regard to Coroner's jury fees, stating that the jury at a Coroner's inquest held at St. Luke's Hospital donated the fees, amounting to $12, to that institution; and that the amount had not been paid over. For the information of the public, I would state that not a cent of the jury fees passes through my hands, but they are to be collected from the County Treasurer, first making application to the County Commissioners, who order their payment. This law went into effect on the first Monday of December, 1872.

JOHN STEPHENS,
Coroner of Cook County.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Debate on Caldwell.

Conkling Throwing Laurels on Schurz.

A Landmark---Uprooting of a Federal Mausoleum.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

The President, in his last remarkable message, assumed that all nations were about to have republican forms of government and to speak the same language. That is, we presume, they will all decline the verb "to steal," but none of them will decline the corresponding substantive. The United States Senate is now spending two weeks of dialectics going round about the case of a small person named

CALDWELL,

to see if they cannot pow-wow him into respectability. Democrats and Republicans agree that there is a want of jurisdiction somewhere. A more scrupulous body of men never got together than the Senate, if the scruples are to benefit a scoundrel. They will stand anddiscover precedents and terrors in the act of kicking him out, enough to make all Pandemonium amused, as if a play had been gotten up for the sole delectation of those imprisoned spirits.

The fight is between Mr. Morton and Mr. Conkling, the blacksmith and the hair-dresser of the Senate. Mr. Morton would not go to the extremity of expelling Mr. Caldwell; there he has his scruples! He would placate him by vacating him. Mr. Conkling would go to the extremity of anointing him with oil; for his cup runneth o'er.

The other day, while they were fussing about it, like a set of hypocrites and comedians, the wind went tearing over the Senate, rattling the glass, and in the noise all seemed to hear Old Nick saying: "Ha! ha! You're mine! You're mine!"

It takes a man a long time to know that he is dead, and this is what is the matter with a former Senator of the United States, one of the pioneers of wickedness in that once noble body,—

JAMES HARLAN,

an emigre from Iowa.

To reassure himself of existence, he has bought, with the $30,000 he took from Durant & Co., a controlling interest in an uncompensating publication called the *Chronicle*, one of the organs of the lobby which maintains a precarious existence here, going into torpidity in the summer to reverse the conditions of the alligator, and in winter scaly, brazen, and rapacious.

But the moral corpse of a Senator cannot be said to take a new existence upon itself by playing the spectre of the highwayman. Half-shorn, melancholy, men tally in hall, the ghost of Harlan still permeates the air of Washington, seeking, with the frantic eagerness of the dying Falstaff when he fingered the coverlets, to pull the ragged curtain of the Republican party over his nakedness. He does not know that the Republican party, like the Democratic, is a corpse above ground, exhaling nothing but flavoring the wind; and no heart's-ease, nor dandelion, nor catnip, nor sunflower, in the nosegay, makes a more decided odor than "Exhortation Jim."

Col. Henry S. M'Comb told me distinctly that Harlan not only received $10,000, but about $30,000 from the Pacific Railway interest. He received this, as Durant says, because he was so popular,—for he is an awful pill to a worldly man; made up of common metre, the collection-box, and the performance called amongst merchants' clerks "knock-down,"—but because he was handy, and a natural adept at official grand larceny.

He is not only dead; he is buried, except as to the winged memory of himself, which continues to buzz like the associations of a windmill.

Let Carl Schurz and other honorable gentlemen be no more offended at this daffy prison blast from the extinct Harlan, than if they were passing Purgatory, and there gibbered at the bars something which was articulate, and malicious, and unhappy, and no more.

ROSCOE CONKLING

Roscoe Conkling has made a speech upon the unlawfulness of punishing burglary. His theory is, that, when a Noah Claypole, like Caldwell, has once got into the Senate, there he must be entertained as one of the family, because the people who "piped" to the House at the State Legislature were the legitimate authorities, and shoved him into the window as a neat fit. He has only to stay there six years, and take an inventory of the plate and spoons; and this is, after all, the legitimate sphere of a Senator in our day. The lobby elects the Senator, and the Senator passes out the spoons to the Central Pacific, and other enterprising confederates.

It is queer to see the straits these men are at to drag the world to their level. After a man like Carl Schurz has served the party on its own terms, and delivered addresses as men deliver lectures, outside of his own bailiwick, they think it no dishonor to produce the contract and seek to confound labor with corruption. Conkling's plan of debauching public discrimination is to make it appear that bribery and toil are the same, felony and compensation. His answer to the charge that he took $10,000 to accomplish his election is that used in every boozing-ken and crib in the country: "You are a liar." Such is a Senator of the United States in place of Silas Wright and William H. Seward.

All this accompanied with a sensual look at the trimness of his leg, as if it were another's property; with a voice nasal and singsong, such as is acquired by being hearkened to by the proprietor; and with a strut which is the country actor's in the role of *Joseph Surface*.

The object of the whole is to acquit a pal who has been shoved in at the window of the Senate to deliver up the spoons.

THE REMOVAL OF A SHRINE.

Amongst the local landmarks of the District of Columbia which have been recently obliterated in the leveling processes of the new corporation, are the mound and stone to mark the centre of the ten miles square, set up by Andrew Ellicott, in 1791. Gen. Babcock said he thought it was merely the base of a derrick to hoist things to the Washington Monument.

The other landmark was the Van Ness Mausoleum, in which was buried David Burns, the Scotch farmer who owned the ground on which the most popular part of Washington stands. This fine old relic was taken down last week to give room for a new alley. It stood between the Church of the Ascension and an Orphan Asylum, on H street, near Ninth,—the ground for both of which was presented by Mrs. Van Ness, or Mary Burns, daughter of the Scotch farmer aforesaid.

As to this family there is a quaint tale which may be worth telling:

David Burns was a farmer at the river-side behind the President's Mansion, who had been fortunate enough, under the law of primogeniture prevailing in the Province of Maryland, to inherit his father's property, to the exclusion of his kin. He was a positive old fellow, and annoyed Washington very much when the President sought to "locate the Capital City upon his farm. The obstinate Mr. Burns, as Washington called him, will be the subject of portraiture often in the future, stickling for the most extravagant terms for his ground, and paying little relative respect to the opinion of the General, whom he believed to be of eminence chiefly on the score of having married the rich widow Custis.

Burns had a daughter, as well, whose prospective wealth in Washington city-lots was to make another man historic. This was Marcia Burns, a fairly-educated, fair-looking, clear-headed young woman, the only child of the crusty David. When the Congressmen settled on the agnatish site of the new city, and found the distances too magnificent for patience, they sought relief from poor lodgings by visiting the Carrols, Calverts, Taylors, Laws, Peters, Lloyds, Keys, and others; and immediately there was a courteous contest for the hand and fortune of Davy Burns' child. The Congressmen filled the long, low, one-story-and-garret farm-house of nights, and the most assiduous and good-looking of them all was John P. Van Ness, of New York. They all besieged Miss Marcia Burns, and she followed the rule of choosing trumps when in doubt. She beamed upon the handsome Dutch member.

John P. Van Ness was now past 30, and the son of a celebrated New York anti-Federalist, Judge Peter Van Ness. His father was a supporter of Aaron Burr against the Livingston and Clinton interest; and William P. Van Ness, his brother, "that talented man, of dark and indignant spirit," as Jabez Hammond says, was Burr's second in the duel with Hamilton, and afterward secreted Burr in the family home of Kinderhook, where subsequently Irving wrote a part of his Knickerbockers' History, and Martin Van Buren raised cabbages and smiled on Nature.

The elder Van Ness sent Aaron Burr, recently United States Senator, to sound the young woman Burns, and ascertain the degree of her worldly wisdom and her father's worldly prospects. Burr, always plastic in match-makings, reported in an exalted strain upon Miss Marcia's strength of mind and probabilities, and thus Columbia County, New York, and the District of Columbia, united their leading families.

The groom had been educated at Columbia College, New York, and was of such equal spirits, that, till death, he retained all his popularity in Washington, and "filled all the high offices that the citizens of Washington had the power to bestow upon him." His bride was equal to her alliance, and kept a tender memory in Washington long after her obstinate father was laid in the Cave of Macpelah.

For a little time the bridal party inhabited old Burns' cottage, still standing at the foot of Seventeenth street. Next, Mr. Van Ness built a two-story brick house at the corner of Twelfth and D streets. The city lots selling well, and money being unstinted, Van Ness next erected, right beside old Burns' cottage, a great brick mansion, still perfect, and inhabited now by Thomas Green, the son-in-law of the elder Ritchie, the celebrated Richmond editor. This great house was designed by Maj. L'Enfant, the designer of Washington City, and it cost about $50,000, upwards of half a century ago. The country-place of the bridal couple was meantime "The Glebe," situated in Virginia, not many miles from Washington, where they possessed 1,500 acres, part of which is now owned by Caleb Cushing. In 1895 the mansion on "The Glebe" burned down.

After Van Ness had been a Bank President, Militia Commander, and what not, he died several years after his wife, who had been a devout Episcopalian, and somewhat notable for her local charities. He had provided for a tomb unrivaled in the New World, a copy of a temple of Vesta, where the Burns and the Van Ness alliance should be monumentally inurned. This tomb was constructed of stone, and was an open dome, with stone pillars, and a deep vault beneath it, 8 feet in depth, with three tiers of cells, six cells to the tier. Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol, told Col. W. H. Philip, who recently removed and set up the Mausoleum, that it was the only tomb strictly monumental in the country, and that the material in it, and the fashioning of them, would cost, at the present time, $34,000. They took the structure down, and have set it up, precisely as it was, in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown. Underneath it they found seven bodies, viz.:

1. David Burns,—a few bones, and a skull and teeth, and the relics of an old-fashioned winding-sheet, which wrapped the defunct around and around, as if afraid he might get out of it, as ont of some other bad bargain. The undertaker of the latter part of the nineteenth century looked at this winding-sheet as if he were stumped at last. It was too much for him.

2. Mrs. Burns, wife of David. On this lady history is silent.

3. Gen. Van Ness. A fine old body, who shed the Government of the United States for visiting its agreement with the original proprietors of Washington in the matter of selling to private purchasers the west end of the Mall. He was beaten, although he had Roger B. Taney for counsel.

4. Marcia Van Ness, heiress of Washington.

5. Mrs. Ann E. Middleton, only child of John P. and Marcia Van Ness; married Arthur Middleton, son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence; she died in childbirth, and Middleton married for his second wife a daughter of Gen. Bontevolia, of Rome.

6. Gen. Montgomery, a relative of the family.

7. Gov. Cornelius P. Van Ness, ex-Collector of the Port of New York, Chief Justice and Governor of Vermont, and for nine years Minister to Spain. He was the father of Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, of New York city, and of Lady Onesley, wife of Sir William Onesley, Secretary of the British Legation, who was married at the Van Ness mansion.

The square on which the Mausoleum stood sold for $160,000 not many years ago, and the proceeds went to the Bentevollo alliance.

The heirs of John P. Van Ness were three, in equal parts:

1. One-third to Mrs. Philip, whose son is W. H. Philip, Esq., of Washington City.

2. One-third to Gov. C. P. Van Ness.

3. One-third to the heirs of Judge W. P. Van Ness, Burr's friend.

Of this celebrated estate, there are still many lots in the poss

...Francisco verifies the truth
...silver lining, and the sun-
...break through the darkest

ARGONAUTS.

...of the Far West.
...acts of the Forty-second
...propriation of $75,000 to con-
...the United States Geologi-
...ritories under the control of
...e Interior. In order to
...r of the change and the
...f work to be done during
...reporter of the *Tribune*
...ardner, chief geographer of
...present in the city, and ob-
following facts:
...edition is to be known as
...eological and Geographical
...ories under the Department
...d it is proposed to map out
...geology of the Rocky Moun-
...country west of li; to inves-
...es, and to distribute the
...i by means of maps, photo-
...ted reports. The work this
...rado. During last year the
...gion and the country to the
...ritially examined with refer-
...logical features. Further
...his region has been post-
...the difficulty of access
...the hostile Indians infest-
...use of the trouble and
...transportation thither,
...m of the Northern Pacific
...ntific corps of the expedition
...enty men, consisting of the
...his staff, the chief geograph-
...a natural history department.
...who is also the chief of the
...Hayden, who has been ex-
...embraced in the survey for
...sometimes at his own ex-
...partly aided by the Govern-
...ome periods, solely by Gov-
...tions. In 1871, the definite
...geological and natural his-
...a far-western region began.
...mprised in a series of annual
...ngress, and in the distribu-
...ns of geological, botanical,
...natural history specimens,
...ithsonian Institution, to the
...institutions in the United
...ent act of Congress the in-
...geographical features of the
...dded to the work formerly
...by the plan as now deter-
...nded to carry on a connected
...country, instead of, as for-
...disconnected surveys of par-

...ects of the scheme are, first,
...accurate topographical map
...ond, the careful mapping of
...urd, the investigation of the
...se with our mineral and
...ces. One gentleman of the
...self, almost exclusively, to
...agricultural resources
...ed, noting the kind of soil,
...conditions, the existence and
...uctive insects, &c. By means
...ing exploring expedition the
...elds fraud was exposed. The
...r. Gardner, is an interesting
...of the place which was kept
...riginators of the scheme, de-
...raphical, while the discovery
...character was due to the geo-
...f the region obtained by the
...point in favor of expeditions
following: The coal of the
...a very different kind of rock
...ylvania coal, and it is
...portance to have the coal-
...and mapped out. It is
...he expedition as soon as the
... The general plan of the
...o continue its work of explo-
...ection of specimens for five
...to arrange and classify the
...; to prepare maps of the re-
...and to make out the reports
...or of the year. The head-
...vey are at Washington, where
...devoted to its purposes.
...of the reports are distributed
...t the country by members of
...y photographs of scenery and
...sent to institutions of learn-
...tates.

MELONS."

Bret Harte's Heroes.

...t of description in Bret Harte's
...ta last book of sketches: His
...e looked older, from the ven-
...of his head, and it was impos-
...by his size, as he always wore
...belonging to some shapely
...air of pantaloons that, when
...single suspender, completely
...med his every-day suit. How,
...perfunity of clothing, he man-
...he surprising gymnastic feats
...vilege to witness, I have never
...His "turning the crab," and
...cations, were always attended
...was not an unusual sight
...he day to find Melons sus-
...or to see his venerable head
...the roofs of the out-houses.
...exact height of every fence in
...facilities for scaling, and the
...ure on the other side. His
...quietest amusement consisted
...ensed boiler by a large string
...ries to imaginary fires. Melons
...s in his habits.
...his own age sometimes called
...ey eventually became abusive,
...re more strictly predatory in-
...ttles and junk, which formed
...dilunia' court. Overcome by
...y, Melons is weighed a blind
...court. For two hours did that
...secute his unhallowed calling,
...d going round and round the
...under the impression that it
...place, while Melons surveyed
...ning fence with calm satisfac-
...absence of conscientious mo-
...e Melons into disrepute with
...ighbors. Orders were issued
...ealthy and pious parents ge
...him. That mandate, as a mat-
...ted Melons with a fascinating
Admiring glances were cast
...ursery windows. Baby-fingers
Invitations to tea (on wood
...lisped to him from aristocratic
...as evident he was looked upon
...e being completely enamelled by the
...of parentage, and physically
...y exalted above them.
...an unusual commotion pre-
...ity of McGinnis' court. Looks
...ow, I saw Melons perched on
...le, pulling up a rope by which
...an infant bolon of an adjacent
...e, was suspended in mid-air. In
...natives of Tommy, congregat-
...d, expostulated with Melons;
...by father shook his fists at him.
...tion, Melons redoubled his ex-
...et landed Tommy on the roof.
...the humiliating fact was dis-
...y had been acting in collusion
...e grinned delighted back at his
...y merit raised to that had em-
...efore the ladder arrived that
...he became the sworn ally of
...gret to say, incited by the same
..."chaffed" his own flesh and
...a. He was eventually taken,
...Melons escaped. But Tom-
...to the window after that, and
...hip was limited to "Hi,
...yon, Tommy!" and Melons,
...purposes, lost him forever. I
...to see some signs of sorrow on
...it in vain; he buried his grief,
...newhere in his one voluminous

...h Sleeping-Cars.

...ne in the history of the country
...as run on a British railway in
...bruary, 1873. No one will be
...n that the affair was vastly in-
...such general use in America.
...ner gives a description of the
...far in use; it is 30 feet long,
...ength of a "Pullman sleeper."
...ded to a luggage compartment,
...ordinary second-class compart-
...devoted to sleeping arrange-
...in length, in two saloons, each
...odation to three passengers.
...tly no partition or curtains be-
...so that, unless there is a party
...a compartment, one or more of
...be unoccupied, provided the
...ll particular about their sleep-
The most singular thing about
...ng-car, owned by a company that
...an 800 miles of railway is, that
...ed to run it regularly, but only
...specially bespoken. It is in-
...that the doors of the car open
...that the occupant of either bed
...out stepping over anybody; but
...liged to dismount at the foot of
...the three mattresses to...ch each
...and fill up the whole space be-
...of the car.

THE LAW COURTS.

Hearing on the Petitions and Answers in the Bankruptcy Proceedings Against the G. W. Telegraph Company.

Mr. D. A. Gage, Deputy Sheriff Ayers, Superintendent Bliss, and Secretary Bond Give Evidence.

The Answer of the Defendants in the Sny Island Trouble---The Other Side.

A Trial of Considerable Interest to Landlords and Tenants.

Criminal Court News, Bankruptcy Matters, Notes of Interest, and New Suits.

The hearing of the petition for adjudication of the Great Western Telegraph Company, and answer thereto, came up before Judge Blodgett, yesterday. The examination of witnesses took up the whole of the day, and was continued over till this morning. The first witness examined was Mr. Ayer, of Chicago, who affirmed that he holds in his possession the writs of execution in favor of Cook County National Bank against the Great Western Telegraph Company. They were received by him at 2.30 p. m. on the 14th Dec. last, and the amounts are $4,664.06, $1,436.16, and $731.56, in which amounts costs are included. The date of these executions is the 13th Dec. last.

David A. Gage, late Pressdent of the Company, testified that the Company was insolvent at the time of the execution. Part of the notes were given in renewal of other notes previously discounted by the bank. All the notes upon which judgment had been obtained were such renewals. He wished to have the Commercial National Bank the first creditor, and as the notes were indorsed by himself he took a natural interest in their ultimate fate. In cross-examination, he stated that the notes were given to Selah Reeve, who was building the line for the Company, and who drew the funds as the work progressed, and who put in his bid subsequently. The balance was generally in Reeve's favor. Witness was not conversant with the affairs of the Company, but considered that in August, 1872, the Company was insolvent, and had its creditors presented claims and pressed for payment, it would not have been able to comply. At that time the Company had disbursed to Selah Reeve for the building of lines between $200,000 and $300,000, which lines were free of encumbrance. The work was done at the rate of $300 per mile. The unpaid subscriptions footed up between $300,000 and $400,000. Its liabilities were between $50,000 and $60,000, which amount does not include a claim of Selah Reeve in the vicinity of $200,000, for which he holds the Company's certificates, but which the new Board contests. This indebtedness is made up of the notes held by the bank and by John C. Hilton, and sundry accounts. Witness first held the Hilton notes, having given them to Hilton in August last. Witness received them in consideration of money advanced to Reeve and used in building the line. Mr. G. M. Gray and himself in June last, as Executive Committee, met and authorized the making, by Otis, the Treasurer of the Company, of promissory notes given witness. Otis, the Treasurer, had, he considered, the power to make such notes for the Company. The duties of Assistant Secretary and Treasurer were performed by Nathan Reeve, brother of Selah, the contractor. Witness stated that in the transactions between himself and Reeve he never received a cent of profit, and that anyone who stated otherwise did not tell the truth.

After recess, Mr. Bliss, Inspector and Superintendent of the Company, states that during the 1872 his salary varied from $1,800 to $2,000. At present his salary is $3,000. The Company are at present paying their Secretary and General Collector $3,000 per annum, and their Treasurer $1,000 per annum. The President gets no salary, and the Committee receives a per diem allowance. The Company was indebted to him, at the time the new board of management was formed, to the amount of $700 or $800, which he had not since received in toto. He thought the line within Cook County could be worked at a profit, but was not of great commercial value. The most valuable part of the line was that which runs between Chicago and Milwaukee. The most valuable portion within the State of Illinois was that between Chicago and Princeton. Some revenue has accrued from the business between Chicago and Evanston. Is acquainted with Mr. McDonald and Mr. Whitcomb, but has no agreement with them. They have stated to him that they would make their moneys out of the line. Considers that the Illinois lines of the Company, if isolated from outside connection, would be more valuable than outside lines cut off from them in this State. Explained that the apparent increase of salaries was not so great as it appeared, as the former Secretary, with a nominal salary, had an assistant at $3,000 per annum, which he supposed the Company paid. Thinks the Company has about 800 miles of line within the State of Illinois. The average duration of telegraph lines of the old style was from 18 to 20 years, but a modern line would prove more durable. The annual cost of repairs amounted to about 10 or 15 per cent. The Company pays a large commission to Messrs. Bond and Ayres, amounting to $800 a month each. The largest monthly earnings of the line within his memory were $3,000. The average for the last three months was $1,200 or thereabouts, part of which were due to other companies. The lowest gross receipts were between $800 and $900.

Mr. Bond, the present Secretary of the Company, testified that last summer he was employed as Collecting Agent, and collected $15,000 in previous stock subscriptions, and accounted for it to Mr. Reeve, acting Assistant Treasurer. Part of the amount was paid to Messrs. McDunnough and Whitcomb. There are about $300,000 to $400,000 stock subscriptions not paid up.

Mr. M. Ayres testified that he was employed in 1872 in making collections from stockholders. During the entire year, from October, 1871, until October, 1872, he collected $23,000.

Mr. Garwin, Superintendent of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company, testified that he considered the line worth about $200 a mile, $100 of this representing the value of the plant, the balance the value of the franchise. It cost him $1,500 to obtain in Pennsylvania a charter for a telegraph company.

Neither counsel having further testimony to bring forward, His Honor announced that he would hear the arguments to-day.

THE SNY ISLAND CASE—TURNING THE TABLES.

The joint answer of Hollister and Pike to the bill in chancery for injunction of Edward Skelsey et al., in the Sny Island levee litigation, was yesterday filed in the Superior Court. It affirms that the firm of Skelsey, Fuller & Pierce, the complainants, since Feb. 8 last, began to quarrel among themselves, and that the firm was afterwards dissolved, and is not now in existence; that the firm never contemplated establishing a store, as alleged, but were necessarily obliged to induce others to do so, they not having capital sufficient; that they entered into an agreement with the firm to commence such store and supplied provisions to the men, for which the firm made payments amounting in the aggregate to $3,814.16, which they used in the purchase of other provisions, as far as it would go, the payments not being in cash but in short-dated notes which they were unable to cash at the various banks of the locality, or to procure flour on at the neighboring mills, they deny that the men on the works struck on account of their failing to continue the supply of provisions, but, on the contrary, affirm that it arose in consequence of the failure of the firm to pay their men the money they owed them; and they insist that the firm never demanded to inspect the books, and that they never refused such inspection; but, on the contrary, that they took the bills to the complainants several times, the latter putting off the examination of them on the excuse that they were too busy to attend to them. They give a detailed account of how, when, and where they purchased provisions, in order to meet the allegation that they bought in the highest markets, in order to defraud the complainants. They claim a balance due to them of $11,010.38, the following being due state of the account:

Dr.—Provisions supplied to complainants' order to the men on Sny Island levee... $15,548.25
Furnished to complainants in person.. 115.99
Total.....$15,664.24

(All of which has, it is alleged, been charged to the men by the complainants.)

Cr.—November, 1872, paid order....$ 82.00
November, 1872, cash..... 800.00
Dec. 18, 1872, acceptance paid. 431.26
Dec. 24, 1872, acceptance paid. 1,000.00
Jan. 5, 1873 (due Dec. 26, 1872). 1,500.00
Feb. 5, 1873, acceptance due Dec. 17, protested, and paid afterwards..... 1,000.00
Total..... $ 3,814.16

The profits in this business, after deducting expenses, is declared at $1,679.40, one-half of which is due to complainants, which added to the above, makes a total credit of $4,653.86, which, deducted from the debits, leaves a net debit of $11,010.38. They also charge that the proceedings brought by the complainants were instituted for the sole purpose of pocketing the above moneys, and to "save themselves by desperate remedies."

CASE OF INTEREST TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

In Morrison v. Keeler, an appeal from a Justice's court, questions of great interest to both landlords and tenants came up before Judge Rogers. The plaintiff sues Keeler for rent of rooms for one year expiring May 1, 1871. Keeler replies that the agreement was not a legally executed document, and that the plaintiff did not carry out his contract with him, and he was thereby obliged, contrary to his inclination, to leave the premises, namely, an agreement that Morrison should clear the house of gamblers and harlots, whereas it was proved in evidence that both occupied rooms there, and rendered existence there by a respectable person wholly impossible. On these grounds, the defendant urged his non-liability for the rent claimed. The hearing was continued till to-day.

CRIMINAL COURT BUSINESS.

Michael Morrisey, alias Monessy, impleaded with James Carroll and Michael Carberry, on a charge of larceny, by going into a house during the absence of the inmates at a funeral, and taking therefrom a quantity of articles, pleaded guilty and under age. The other lads were tried and found guilty, and under age.

Edward Martin, charged with larceny, by stealing harness, was tried and found guilty; value $35, and term fixed at three years in the Penitentiary.

Charles F. Creamer was charged with stealing a horse, the property of one Thomas, in whose employ he was, and taking it into the city, selling it and pocketing the proceeds, was found guilty, and his term fixed at five years in the Penitentiary. Another charge against the prisoner, of stealing $40 and a railroad ticket, was struck off, the above sentence being considered sufficient for the purpose.

E. C. Bruce, reputed a gambler, was charged with keeping a gambling-house on Clark street. The defense was that the defendant was not the keeper, but another person whom the prosecution had failed to produce; but it being proved that the defendant had admitted to the police that he was running the house either with his brother or through his brother, and this was considered proof sufficient, and the jury found him guilty, and motion for new trial was made. There is no imprisonment in this case.

John Quinn was charged with assault with intent to do bodily injury. It was proved that the defendant had stabbed a master shoemaker at whose shop he had called, in the head, with a shoemaker's knife, because he had been ordered out for disorderly conduct. The Court sent the man to the Bridewell for four months.

Bridget Sweeney was charged, in the Criminal Court, yesterday, with perjury, in swearing, in a case of assault and battery, in which a Mr. King was defendant, in a Justice's Court, that that person and another had been guilty of an aggravated assault on her. A great many witnesses were heard, and the case went over until to-day.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

A discharge was entered in the matter of Harrison D. King.

Proceedings in the matter of W. A. Davis were ordered dismissed if no objections were filed in ten days.

The voluminous accounts of the Assignee in Munn & Scott, were yesterday filed with the Court, and referred to the register.

An order to publish the adjudication of Lewis W. Cass was made.

In Chandler et al. and Peyton Chandler the discharge of the parties was directed, and an order for the payment of money to Munn & Scott and others was also made.

GENERAL NOTES.

Theron D. Booth yesterday commenced action in trespass in the Superior Court, $2,000 damages, against George Hess, affirming that the defendant came to his house on the 2d April, 1872, broke into it, took possession of it and its contents, and ejected the inmates. The plaintiff is a packer, doing business at No. 245 Cottage Grove avenue.

Judge Porter is engaged in hearing the continued Farwell case; Judge Booth continues the hearing of the South Park Commissioners' case; Judge Tree is still listening to the Carbon Hill coal case; Judge Gary is still engaged in the case commenced on Monday; Judge Farwell was away, but will be in Court to-day; and Judge Rogers heard the landlord and tenant case, which is reported in another place.

Bessie F. Platt, yesterday, commenced replevin suit against Ellen and Robert Robinson, for the possession of a piano forte.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—J. B. Peyson, Assignee of Republic Insurance Company v. Chauncey Hardin; assumpsit; $10,000.—Same v. James P. Owens; $500.—Same v. Alex P. Jameson; $1,000.—Same v. Robert M. Stevenson; $1,000.—Same v. R. T. O. Hubbard and Amos Patterson; $5,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,961—Thomas McDaniel v. Henry Hensel; ejectment; $1,000.—6,962—John W. Cassell v. Francis A. Conwell, et al.; petition for mechanics' lien.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,788—Hunt, Haviland & Co. v. Sherman, Hall & Cook; assumpsit $800.—42,787—The Commercial Loan Company v. Philip Groll; confession $592.35.—42,788—Wiswall, Nagro & Thompson v. J. S. Keith; assumpsit $500.—42,789—James C. Willis v. Joseph Heimbrodt; assumpsit $800.—42,790—Bessie F. Platt v. Ellen Robinson and Robert Robinson; replevin of a piano forte.—42,791—James L. Patteson v. D. James Leary and Charles Fabbri; debt $1,500.—42,792—Mary Ann Lindley v. Martin Leary; trespass $1,000; 42,796—Henry C. Frederick v. Z. J. Pratt; assumpsit $1,000.—42,794—Theron D. Booth v. George H. Hess; trespass, $2,000.—42,795—Philip Bartholomae v. Edmund Knauer et al; petition to establish title.—42,796—Charles R. Aldrich v. Kate Aldrich; divorce, on ground of desertion and adultery.—42,797—Annis Real v. Charles Real; divorce, on ground of desertion and cruelty.—42,798—Charles O. Merrill v. Sarah T. Merrill; divorce, on ground of adultery.—42,799—Mary L. Melchior v. Edwin B. Melchior; divorce, on ground of desertion and adultery.—42,800—John B. Gerard v. Joel Ellis; petition for mechanics' lien, $750.—42,801—Tommans v. Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Company; assumpsit, $600.—42,802—R. Nelson v. Peter Swanson; petition for mechanics' lien, $400.

SANITARY MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, the weekly mortality report was submitted by Dr. Rauch, showing a total of 125 deaths, besides one premature birth and eight still-births. There was a decrease of twenty-five deaths compared with the preceding week. There were eight deaths by small-pox, an increase of four over the preceding week, while there was a slight decrease in the number of infected houses reported. A table is given, showing the mortality by small-pox in the twelve principal cities of the United States during the past three years, and a comparison establishes the fact that, with the exception of New York and San Francisco, the death rate by this disease has been less in Chicago than in any other city.

The Health Officer's report showed that 506 notices had been served, 385 nuisances abated, and 4 quarters of beef, 2 calves, and 18 carcasses of mutton condemned.

Mr. Reynolds stated that there were complaints made as to the inside workings of the Small-Pox Hospital, and on motion the Health Officer was instructed to examine into the matter, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

On the subject of the contract for scavenger-work, Corporation Counsel Tuley gave his opinion that the Board had a right to reconsider and rescind its action in awarding the contract to Cunningham & Gray, and then advertise for new proposals. He recommended that the Board require a bond to be furnished with each bid.

Dr. Rauch said it had never been the practise of the Board to require a bond.

Mayor Medill said a bond was required by the Board of Public Works, and should be in this case.

On motion of Dr. Johnson, all bids were rejected, and the Secretary was instructed to advertise anew for proposals, to be received up to 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, April 7, and a bond in the sum of $200 to accompany each bid.

VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF WAGES.

It was announced in THE TRIBUNE, the other day, that a number of ship-carpenters and calkers who did not belong to the Union had resolved to strike for $4 a day. They were receiving $3.50. The Union did not countenance the strike, and, its members continuing to work at the old rates, it proved a failure. Even $3.50 a day is a larger sum by half a dollar than is received by members of the craft at any other lake port. In consequence, vessels owned in Chicago have been sent to Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo to be repaired, and the ship-carpenters and calkers of this city have been unable to obtain "full time" during the season. They have at last realized that it is useless to hope for an increase of wages at other ports, and accordingly, at a recent meeting of the Union, it was decided to reduce the per diem to $3 as soon as the vessels now in the yards have sailed. By this action, which is certainly commendable, the men can secure almost permanent work, and save a larger sum during the season than was possible at $3.50 a day. Chicago vessels will hereafter be made seaworthy at home.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is to be hoped that your article of yesterday will wake up the Pacific Railroad lines and induce them to adopt a more liberal tariff for tourists, if not for passengers generally. I believe that, by doing so, they would find it pay, as the Continental lines have, by making liberal concessions to Messrs. Cook & Co., the great organizers of the excursion-system. These concessions amount to from 15 to 45 per cent.

As you remark, they (the Pacific Railroad Companies) actually drive away the intending native tourists to the Continent; but this is not the worst of it—they deter the intending British and other tourists, from coming to this country to visit the splendid and wonderful scenery of the West. I believe that, with or without the inducement held out by the much smaller expense, the *native* American would, as a rule, give the preference, in his first trip, to the Old World, for the sake of seeing the country, and perhaps location of his forefathers, as well as seeing places of historical renown, which will include most of the cities and towns in the Old World; also, palaces, cathedrals, art-galleries, and their contents, which he cannot see in this country. Besides these, there is some beautiful scenery in England, Ireland, and Scotland, although on a smaller scale than the American, and much of this has old historical reminiscences, or has been immortalized in poetry or prose. The same on the Continent. This inducement applies also to most of the *naturalized* Americans, who have not had the means or opportunity of traveling before coming to this country.

Perhaps it is as well this preference should exist, as it educates and expands the mind, and satisfies a craving. At the same time, I believe it prepares the tourist for more thoroughly enjoying the grand scenes of Nature in his own country, as, judging from my own experience, after having seen all that was to be seen in large cities, and indulged in their scenes of excitement and dissipation, I have always felt a relief and pleasure in falling back on the scenes of nature, ever lovely, ever beautiful, ever changing, and have felt a keen, pure sense of enjoyment never realized in large cities, in holding sweet converse with Nature, and in "looking up from Nature to Nature's God."

I have digressed a little. But, when the intending tourists (many of whom have only a limited amount to spend) look at the question of expense, even if they had had any doubt in their minds before, this settles the matter. You put down the expense, from New York, of visiting the Far West, at $350, exclusive of Pullman cars, which, on this trip, become a necessity, and form a material item in the expense, and will make the cost at least $400, exclusive of expense of living on the route.

You also put down the expense of a Continental tour, including a large number of cities, from the same starting point, New York, and taking advantage of Cook's excursion, at $286, both currency.

This would leave the question of expense in this position:

To California, including the principal objects of interest	$400.00
To Europe, including many of the important cities	$286.00
Difference in favor of the European tour	$114.00

Now, taking the question of living on the route into consideration, it makes the difference still greater, say for a two months trip:

New York to San Francisco, expenses 7 days en route, at $3.00	$21.00
Ditto, return	21.00
Forty-six day's hotel expenses at $4.00	184.00
Total	$226.00
New York to Glasgow or Liverpool and back, 20 days, free, expenses en route, taking into consideration that expense in traveling by rail for meals is small, as also expense on the continent, 40 days at $2.50,—$100 gold or in currency	115.00
In favor of European tour	$111.00

These are, of course, the actual expenses, irrespective of "tips" to steward, servants, etc., and all other extras. The actual saving in the unavoidable expenses is thus, on the trip of 60 days, $225.00 currency.

I find Messrs. Cook & Co. are making arrangements to carry out their system of excursions in this country on the same plan as the British and European, and I wish them every success. At present, we have to deal with things as they are.

I find I can go from New York to the Vienna Exposition, by a first-class steamer of the Anchor line, for $180 gold,—say $207 currency, expenses as above for two months, currency, $115; total, $322.

Now everybody is not bound to spend two months; any less time will reduce expenses pro rata.

The Anchor line provides first-class accommodations at the above rates, and includes second-class railroad carriages in England or on the Continent. These, judging from a long experience, are preferable to first-class in summer particularly. An additional advantage in traveling by this (the Anchor) line is: That the tourist has the advantage of seeing the Scottish scenery and towns, and has the opportunity of stopping en route, either going or returning, at the following places:

Starting from New York—Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Dieppe, Rouen, Paris, Strasbourg, Ulm, Salzburg, Vienna.

Return via Hindian, Zurich, Basle, Belfort, Paris, London, Manchester, Glasgow, New York.

The above compares very favorably with the Messrs. Cook's route. The rush of travelers this season is so great that most of the steamers are filled up in advance, and any one intending to travel this season should look lively. At New York, Messrs. Cook's hotel-tickets can be obtained, which will save expense on the Continent.

If you, Mr. Editor, will throw in your influence and induce the railroad companies to meet Messrs. Cook in carrying out their plan of excursions, I believe we shall have this country overrun by British and other European tourists, to the great advantage of everybody. As a national question, it is one of the greatest importance.

AN OLD TRAVELER.

The Sphere of Woman Enlarged.

From the Sunbury (Pa.) Democrat.

A Jackson township woman challenges any man in the country to meet her and contest their superiority in cradling or mowing in the harvest field, chopping wood, hauling with a team, hitching up and breaking green mules, or any manual labor generally performed by men in the country. We do not make this challenge upon mere rumor, but with the consent of the lady in question, whose respectability cannot be questioned. She also proposes to wrestle any respectable man from this county who will meet her in Jackson Township, accompanied by friends who will vouch for him. She has been engaged in hauling coal in the village of Herndon, and boasts that she can do more work of any ordinary kind than any man in the county.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

So insidious are the first approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the very verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

Chicago Musical College, No. 493 Wabash Avenue.

The spring term will commence Monday, April 7. Pupils wishing to take lessons will please call as soon as possible, to facilitate arranging of classes. George F. Root, President; F. Ziegfeld, Director.

Works of Art at Auction.

Messrs. G. Giovannoni & Co., call the attention of the public to their sale of Italian marble and agate goods at 10 o'clock this morning, at the salesrooms of W. A. Butters & Co. See advertisement.

Burnett's Kalliston

removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

INDIANA'S GORILLA.

One of the Accomplished Artists of Jones' Museum Complains to the Mayor—A Wild Man who Cannot Subsist on Air and Promises.

One of the most remarkable looking human beings that ever had existence complained to the Mayor yesterday that he had been swindled by the proprietors of Jones' Museum, a traveling show of the horrible order, now located at No. 45 West Randolph street. It appears that while the "museum" was being urged through the neighboring State of Indiana, the managers discovered the complainant, Frederick Hettisch, at Tolleston. He resembled a gorilla so much that they conceived the idea of engaging him to personate a wild man in their entertainment. The seductive offer of $25 a month and board was thrown out as a bait for Fred to nibble at, and he gulped it down without wasting time in consideration, and became a member of the company, consisting of an obese woman, a man so thin as to be almost invisible at a side view, a sword-swallower, a learned pig with a propensity for short cards, a monkey, a fangless snake, and a hand-organ. Arrayed in tights, Fred, with his repulsive features and misshapen body, struck terror to the hearts of the simple rustics who patronized the show on its tour through the Hoosier State. He was a great card for the management. Every person who saw him firmly believed that his grandfather, at least, was a fine old African gorilla, who might have met Mungo Park in his solitary wanderings. After Indiana had been thoroughly canvassed, the museum proprietors decided to visit Chicago, and take Fred with them. They arrived here a few days ago, and ever since the "wild man" has been a source of wonder to those who have seen him. Wild men resemble tame men in two respects at least: they will eat and sleep. The museum people, however, appear to have overlooked these minor matters in their dealings with Hettisch. They have given him no money, and have never even asked him if a crust of bread would do him good. Naturally enough, he complains to the Mayor that he cannot live long under such disadvantageous circumstances. He cannot be a decent wild man on an empty stomach. Every time he comes on the stage he feels more like going to sleep than bellowing around and making a fool of himself for nothing a week. All he wants the Mayor to do is to get some money for him from the museum men. His Honor told him he would see what could be done. Seriously speaking, Hettisch is a horrible-looking person. He has a small, round head, glittering black eyes, no perceptible chin, protruding lips, turned-up nose, and a forehead that recedes at a most acute angle. In addition to these peculiarities, he is slightly humpbacked.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE FOREST.

An interesting social event at Lake Forest, yesterday, took place in the nuptials of Charles K. Giles, Esq., of the firm of Giles Bros. & Co., of this city, and Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. H. Ferry, of the Commercial Bank, in this city, the ceremonies taking place at Mr. Ferry's elegant residence on the lake shore. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Lake Forest, officiated. A special car took a party of friends from this city at 9:30 a. m. The ceremony took place at 12 m., a reception following at 1 o'clock. A large number of family friends and guests were in attendance at the latter. The house was exquisitely decorated with flowers, that charmed the party into utter forgetfulness of the winter storm raging outside. Among those present were the Hon. J. V. Farwell and lady, the Hon. C. B. Farwell, and many others of Mr. Ferry's neighbors in the town, which has now a large and cultivated society, made up of the families of some of our best known business men. The presents were an array of rich and elegant gifts most prized and appreciated by the donors. The newly-wedded pair left for the East last evening, will sail for Europe early in April to be absent four months, to be followed throughout their journey by the warm wishes of a multitude of friends.

OAKLAND.

The nuptials of Rev. Ben E. S. Ely, pastor of the Grace Presbyterian Church, Cottage Grove, and Miss Moore, and estimable young lady of his congregation, were celebrated last evening at the Oakland Congregational Church, in the presence of a very large number of invited guests. The happy couple left immediately on an Eastern tour

YESTERDAY'S SNOW-STORM.

It would be a useless waste of space and reportorial energy to chronicle, in so many dry, uninteresting paragraphs, the hours, minutes, and seconds of delay which every railroad-train coming to and going from the city experienced yesterday, owing to the sudden and violent snow-storm. Suffice it to say that they were all pretty well behind time, and that the tracks of both steam and horse railroad lines are several inches, and in some places several feet, below the surface of the snow-fall. What's the use of writing about snow-storms, anyhow? They are neither new or remarkable in this section of country. When you read the story of one, you read the story of all that occurred before, and all that are likely to occur after. Each succeeding one is "the worst of the season," and a "source of the utmost discomfort to those whose business brings them out of doors." The fact that "the snow was five feet deep in a drift at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets," or that Jones' cellar was full of it, or that it was impossible to get into Smith's store on account of it, does not interest the general public one way or the other. It's nothing but newspaper cant, and THE TRIBUNE proposes to have no more of it. Therefore, we will summarize by saying that the storm was quite severe; that considerable snow fell; that the railroad companies are doubtless greatly annoyed at it; that they are not more annoyed that pedestrians, and that everybody will recover his or her usual temper and good temper to-morrow or next day and perhaps be out in a new spring overcoat, or duck of a bonnet.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The members of the new Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission, consisting of H. D. Cook, of McLean County, D. A. Brown, of Sangamon County, and John A. Pierson, of Madison County, reached this city on Monday evening. At 12 o'clock yesterday they visited the Chamber of Commerce, and were received by President Culver and Secretary Randolph. It was expected that they would be introduced to the Board from the platform, and make known what they intended doing, in formal speeches, but the Commissioners, being modest, they declined the invitation to make themselves conspicuous, and hence the more prominent members of the Board of Trade were brought up by the President and Secretary and individually introduced. Their object in coming to this city was not to express their views, but to secure information relative to the inspection of grain and other matters connected with the warehouse business. The books of the inspection and registration departments were examined by them at half-past 3 o'clock, and half an hour afterward they met and conversed with the Assistant Inspectors at their office, No. 156 West Washington street. The Commissioners will remain in Chicago until Thursday evening, and will consult with commission men, bankers, and others interested in warehouses, in order to become acquainted with the business, that they may act understandingly when they return to Springfield.

The Moon-Hoax.

From the Golden Age.

Years ago the New York *Sun*—not then so highly moral a journal as it has since become—trifled with science and the truth by publishing a famous essay purporting to describe what Sir John Herschell had discovered in the moon—namely, men, animals, and a life like that on our own planet. The ingenious fiction was soon exploded, and became popularly known as "The Moon-Hoax." Its authorship was credited to Prof. Richard Adams Locke, who died a few years ago. Shortly after Mr. Locke's death a neat little engraving of his intellectual face, with a fac-simile of his autograph, was published, and copies distributed among the members of the press, as a memorial of the Professor's successful satire. So far as we know, the authorship was never disputed while Locke lived. But now that he is mouldering away in the grave, Prof. DeMorgan, in a published book called "Budget of Paradoxes," states that "The Moon Hoax" was written by M. Nicollet, a French savant employed by the United States Government in the scientific exploration of the West. Prof. DeMorgan's testimony—if it can be called such—is as follows: "There is no doubt that it—the Moon Hoax—was produced in the United States by M. Nicollet, an astronomer of Paris, and a fugitive of some kind. About him I have heard two stories. First that he fled to America with funds not his own, and that this book was a mere device to raise the wind. Secondly, that he was a protege of Laplace, and of the Polignac party, and also an outspoken man. . . . The moon story was written and sent to France, chiefly with the intention of entrapping M. Arago, Nicollet's especial foe, into the belief of it."

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, will be held this afternoon, at the City Clerk's office, to discuss some railroad questions.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened several bids for the construction of engine houses on Chicago avenue and Twelfth street. The award will be made in a day or two.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute meets this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Builders' Exchange, No. 133 La-Salle street.

The Common Council Committee on Harbor and Bridges will meet in the City Clerk's office, this afternoon, to talk over a new bridge at Fourteenth street and the widening of the river at Twelfth street.

Owing to the severe storm, the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Paul's Church has been postponed until Saturday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday opened bids for 1,500 feet of rubber hose, with couplings, and will make public announcement of the successful applicant for the contract in a few days.

The lectures to the astronomical class of the West Side Christian Union will be illustrated this evening by a series of very fine "lantern" views, representing the heavenly bodies in motion.

The Board of Education held a meeting yesterday evening, Mr. Richberg in the Chair. Present, Inspectors Hosing, Goggin, and Richberg. There being no quorum present, the Board adjourned.

John Walpole, whose gambling-house was pulled on Thursday night, was fined $10 by Justice Banyon, yesterday morning. Walpole did not present his replevin writ, the property captured having been destroyed.

Yesterday the Board of Police appointed Michael McCarthy as special policeman at the North Branch terminus of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and A. B. Bushnell as special policeman for the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The loss by fire at F. M. Hale's packing-house, yesterday morning, was $3,000. The insurance is as follows: Home, California, $2,000; Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, $1,500; Hoffman, New York, $1,500; total, $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A pocketbook was found on West Madison street, by Officer Brown, yesterday morning, which contained a small amount of money and some papers. It is in the possession of Sergeant Ellis, at the Central Station, where the owner can have it by proving his title.

Capt. Gund, of the Third Precinct, arrested a boy, at an early hour yesterday morning, who had in his possession a valuable copper kettle. It is believed that the boy has no title to the kettle which he could sustain in a court of law. If the owner will call for it he can have it.

Charles Heymeyer, in whose saloon on South Halsted street young Goetz was murdered a few days ago, was fined $25 by Justice Banyon, yesterday, for selling liquor without a license. It appears that the man's license was revoked, and that he subsequently procured another under an assumed name, and started in business a few doors from his old place.

About 6 o'clock on Monday evening, a little girl named Katie Hewitt, whose parents reside on Crossing street, near the Northwestern Railroad, was run over on Elston avenue, near the Bloomingdale road, by a butcher's wagon. The driver drove off at a furious speed when he saw the little girl prostrate on the ground. She was removed to her home. The attending physician, Dr. Parks, thinks she will recover, although seriously hurt internally.

At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, Aldermen Warren, Richardson, Schaffner, Moore, and Quirk, composing the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to examine public buildings, will visit all the principal theatres in the city for the purpose of examining their heating arrangements and the facilities for escape in case of fire. The city authorities are rather behind in this matter. Some months ago

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THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Sanitary Matters—Across the Continent—Indiana's Gorilla—Suburban Notes—Yesterday's Storm—Distinguished Visitors—The City in Brief—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Northwestern University—Miscellaneous Telegrams Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Troupe. Matinee, "Grand Duchesse." Evening, "Genevieve de Brabant."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richelieu."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE SULKY CULTIVATOR, PATENTED BY James Armstrong, Jr., of Elmira, Ill., the patentee of the Keystone Corn Planter, is now built by the Eureka Manufacturing Company, Rock Falls, Ill.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $5. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4585, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, March 26, 1873.

A former Confederate General, Senator Gordon, of Georgia, presided over the Senate yesterday in the absence of Vice-President Wilson.

Gov. Dix has given a respite of three weeks to a murderer sentenced to be hanged at Syracuse next Friday. He granted Foster the same extension of time.

Senator Bogy's case did not seem, to the Committee to whom it was referred, to present facts enough to call for any investigation, and it has been summarily dismissed from consideration by the Senate.

A German fleet has been ordered into Spanish waters. No intimation is given of the ulterior purpose of this movement, or whether it has any significance in connection with the refusal of the Courts of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna to recognize the Republic.

The bill taking upon the State the burden of the defense of the parties in the trespass suits brought by the railroads has passed to a third reading in the House. The Donahue bill has passed to a second reading, and, with the other railroad legislation pending, comes up as the special order for to-day.

When McDonnell, the Bank of England forger, was brought up before the United States Commissioner in New York, a Sergeant of the London police force was on hand with the warrant of the Lord Mayor for his arrest under the extradition treaty. How thoroughly and skillfully the English detectives have done their work is shown by their bringing one of McDonnell's female friends into court yesterday to identify him. She was searched out and arrested in time to be on her way to this country by the steamer that followed the Thuringia.

Ex-Senator Patterson, who left the Senate Chamber with a resolution of expulsion hanging over his head, has printed a defense of his Credit-Mobilier operations. He admits that he bought the stock of Oakes Ames, and explains the discrepancies in their statements as forgetfulness. He holds it to be proper for Senators to indulge in operations like the Credit Mobilier speculation, as by so doing they acquire interests in common with their constituents. If they had no such interests, Senators would become like children in the nursery. Finally, after having admitted the main facts on which the resolution for his expulsion was based, he naively remarks that the whole thing is the outcry of the defeated opponents of the Administration.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and grain was lower. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 10c per brl higher, closing at $14.70 cash, and $14.95 seller May. Lard was firm at 5c advance per 100 lbs, at $7.90 @7.95 cash, and $8.07½ seller May. Meats were quiet and strong at ¼c advance, at 5¾@5¾c for shoulders, 7¼@7¾c for short ribs, 7¾@7¾c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 86¼c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and 1c higher, at 16c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was weak at ¼c advance, closing lower at $1.20¼@1.21¼ cash, $1.21 seller April, and $1.25 seller May. Corn was moderately active, and ¼c lower, closing at 31¾@33c cash, and 35½c seller May. Oats were dull and ¼c lower, closing at 25¼@26¼c cash, and 28¾c seller May. Rye was quiet and unchanged at 64¼@66c. Barley was quiet and steady, but closed easier at 79@79¼c seller the month, or seller April. On Saturday night last there was in store in this city, 2,476,040 bu wheat; 5,960,596 bu corn; 1,727,051 bu oats; 302,896 bu rye, and 326,699 bu barley. Total, 10,813,275 bu; in addition to 30,000 bu wheat, 463,855 bu corn, and 152,463 bu oats afloat in the harbor. Live hogs were in brisk demand, and advanced fully 10c, sales being effected at $4.90@5.40—closing firm at $5.00 @5.40. Cattle met with an active inquiry at full prices. Sheep remain firm and unchanged.

An American deputation recently waited upon the Pope and presented him with an address, to which the Holy Father made reply. The burden of his reply was that, while America was incomparably richer than any other country, riches ought not to form its only treasure. In his own words: "It does not behoove us to entertain an excessive love for riches; it behooves us not to be too much attached to them; it behooves us not to enchain our hearts too strongly to the treasures of this world," all of which goes to show that the Holy Father has heard of Credit Mobilier and Wall street, with their corruptions and speculations, and foresees the dangers arising from them. The address would be excellent reading for Ames, Colfax, Brooks & Co., and contains many hints which might minister to both their temporal and spiritual edification.

HOLD YOUR HORSES!

The high-tariff organs in this State have been taken with a severe colic since the farmers began to find out how much of their earnings is abstracted from them to pay the bounties on the production of iron, steel, glass, salt, lumber, woolen and cotton goods, drugs and medicines, paints and oils, and the thousand articles which enter into their daily consumption. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is dreadfully griped by the anti-tariff resolutions of the recent farmers' meetings, and now comes the Champaign *Union* plaintively begging the farmers to let that particular gouge alone. The wail of both these journals runs in this wise: There is a difference of opinion, gentlemen, about the expediency of taking 50 cents out of your pockets every time you spend a dollar for your clothes, or your implements of labor, in order to swell the profits of the iron and woolen mongers. But we are all agreed in denouncing those horrid railroad monopolies. Don't divide your forces by counting us out—else all the fat will be in the fire directly. Hold your horses!

We have given some attention, during some five years, to the enormous and high-handed robbery perpetrated upon the farmers of the West, partly through their own supineness, by the tariff monopolists, and we don't intend to stop now. We shall not disguise, excuse, or palliate a single outrage perpetrated upon them by the railroad monopolists; but we shall insist that the two wrongs be righted together, and that, when the railroads are brought to their milk, the Bessemer steelers and their affiliated extortionists shall be brought to theirs at the same time. And we take for our text to-day the following resolution, adopted by the farmers at Earlville, Illinois, on Saturday last:

> We insist that the duty on iron, steel, leather, lumber, woolens, tin, railroad rails, plush, velvet, and all material used in building railroads, engines, cars, and steamships, ought to be at once repealed; that the interests of the laborers and artisans of Pennsylvania and New England, as well as the farmers of the West, require absolute free trade in these materials; that it is quite as essential that such materials shall be imported free of duty as that railroads should obey the laws; that free trade would enable the railroads to make a tariff of prices conformable to law.

If any man in Congress was to propose that toll-gates be erected on all railroads, at intervals of twenty miles, and that each passenger and each pound of freight should pay a certain toll, without which further transportation would be prohibited, the proposition would meet with universal execration. Yet the existing tariff law is akin to it. Transportation of breadstuffs is performed by several agencies: 1. By the wagon to the nearest railroad station. 2. By the railroad to the lake port. 3. By lake and canal or rail to market. Now let us see how these agencies are taxed by Congress. The wagon is taxed on the wood, on the iron bolts and screws, on the paint, on the iron tires, on the canvas cover, an average of 50 per cent. The shoes and shoe-nails of the horses are taxed 75 per cent, the harness 45 per cent, and the whip 60 per cent. The man who drives the team is taxed on his overcoat 80 per cent, his undercoat and pantaloons 50 per cent, his wool hat 60 per cent, his shirt 45 per cent, and his under-clothing 55 per cent.

At the station the grain is placed on a car composed of wood and iron, which is painted, and has iron wheels and steel springs. This car is taxed 30 per cent on the wood, 70 per cent on the iron and steel, and 70 per cent on the paint. It is drawn by a locomotive made of iron, steel, and brass, and which is taxed an average of 60 per cent. The car is drawn over rails, which, if iron, pay 40 per cent, and if steel, 50 per cent tax. When the grain reaches the lake port it is placed on a vessel built of wood and iron, both of which are taxed as stated; the wire ropes or standing rigging is taxed 50 per cent, the anchors and chains 60 per cent, the cables and cordage 50 per cent, the paint 70 per cent, the glass 65 per cent, the canvas sails 80 per cent. Every man on the vessel pays from 50 to 75 per cent tax on all the clothes he wears. The cooking utensils on board the vessel, as well as the blankets, hammocks, and all the furniture, are taxed from 50 to 100 per cent. When the grain is placed on the canal-boat at Buffalo, it is transported on a vessel taxed in the same way, and drawn by horses whose shoes and harness are also taxed. When it reaches New York it is transferred to steamers or sail vessels, where the like tax is kept up. So that from the time the corn leaves the crib until it reaches Liverpool it is required to pay the taxes which Congress has levied on every article needed for the transportation, and on every man who is in any way connected with its handling.

The sum thus collected from the corn to pay the taxes on the iron, steel, paint, wood, canvas, horseshoes, cordage, harness, and clothing, amounts to 47 cents per bushel from Central Illinois to New York, and 52 cents to Boston. That tax is paid by the corn and wheat, but only a small portion of that tax goes into the Treasury. The corn is sold in New York for 67 cents, and, after paying the tax of 47, the remaining 20 cents is paid to the producer. He at once purchases with it such articles as he needs. His thousand bushels of corn have produced him $200, and when he has made his purchases he finds that the money has been thus paid out: For woolen and cotton goods, for boots and shoes, for clothing, for tools, for stove, carpet, glassware and crockery, $137.50; for tax on the articles thus bought, $62.50. So at the end he finds that his year's labor thus foots up:

1,000 bushels of corn at 67 cents	$670.00
Less tax on transportation	470.00
	$200.00
Tax on $137.50 of goods purchased	62.50
Expended for merchandise	$137.50

In point of fact, he receives but 13½ cents per bushel for the corn,—all the rest being taken to pay taxes levied to protect somebody else. The acts of Congress levying these taxes are repealable. They produce no revenue for the Government, and were not intended to do so. They were enacted to build up a very small privileged class by levying bounties for their benefit upon the labor of the country. We urge the farmers to go straight ahead in their war on this iniquity. Those who are calling out to them to hold their horses are of no account anyhow. They can neither help them in the railroad fight, nor hinder them in the tariff fight.

HOW MODERN RAILROADS ARE BUILT.

The Rock Island *Argus* tells the story of the construction of two railroads in this State, with the circumstances of which it is familiar,—the Peoria & Rock Island, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis. The recital is timely, as it exposes the fallacy of the claim made by the railroad companies that they must earn 8 or 10 per cent on their capital stock over and above the expenses of running their roads and paying the interest on their bonds. What is true of the two railroads named, is, in a greater or less degree, true of all the railroads in the country. The capital stock of railroads is fictitious to the extent in which the aggregate stock and bonds exceed the actual cost of the roads, and the claim that this fictitious capital should earn dividends accounts, in large part, for the unreasonable charges to which the railroads adhere in violation of the law.

The Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company was incorporated in 1867 to build a road between the two points named,—a distance of 91 miles. The declared purpose of building the road was to furnish cheaper transportation; and, upon this representation, subscriptions were obtained from individuals and from town and county governments amounting to $700,000. The Directors, over two-thirds of whom are said to have had no pecuniary interest in the road, then issued $1,500,000 gold bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest, and made a contract with certain Eastern capitalists to turn over the entire amount of bonds and $1,250,000 of stock for the construction of the road, furnishing the locomotives and rolling-stock, building the shops, depots, etc. The stock was to be transferred to the Construction Company as the work progressed, so that, by the time of the completion of the road, $1,250,000 of the stock, or five-eighths of the entire capital stock, would be in the hands of the construction ring, who would thereupon control the corporation, pass upon their own work, and, as a matter of course, accept it as a discharge of their part of the contract. In the meantime, the Construction Company had placed the bonds on the market, advertised them in a manner unwarranted by the facts in the case, and sold them at rates varying from 80 to 90 cents. They were not permitted to dispose of the bonds at less than 70 cents, and, assuming that this was the average price which they received, the result would be $1,050,000 in money. The cost of the road is set down as $1,000,000 at the highest. The ring profits, therefore, were $50,000 in money and $1,250,000 in stock. Or, assuming that the stock was worth par, on which railroads claim that they must earn a high interest, the Construction Company, which also became the owner of the road, made a profit of $250,000 in stock and $1,050,000 in money. Now, after operating the road about eighteen months, the Company which has made these enormous profits proposes to issue another million of mortgage bonds for the purpose of paying off the floating indebtedness which has accrued, and for further stocking and equipping the road. If this extra issue shall be made, the nominal capital of the road will be represented by $2,650,000 of bonds and $2,000,000 of stock, or $4,650,000. This would be more than three times as much as the road cost, including the additional material which it is proposed to add. Assuming that the earnings of the road should pay the 9 per cent interest on the bonds, without declaring dividends, and that it will require 60 per cent of the gross receipts to operate the road, it would be necessary to earn $738,000 a year, considerably more than $8,000 per mile, and as much as the large trunk-lines earn. To do this, it would be necessary to increase its present rates three or four times as much as they are now. If the road should also undertake to earn a dividend on its capital stock, over and above the payment of its interest, the rates would have to be further increased in proportion.

It will be seen, from the manner in which the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad was constructed, that the patrons of the road are expected to pay an interest not only on the cost of building and operating a railroad, but also on the enormous profits made by the Construction Company and the managers. It is a matter of notoriety that most railroads are constructed on a similar plan, and with similar wastefulness. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road furnishes another illustration of the same thing on a larger scale. The Company authorized an issue of $9,000,000 stock, sold as much of it as they could to the counties, cities, and towns on the line of the road, and kept enough to insure them the control. They then made a contract with nominally another company, consisting mainly of the same men, after the manner of the Credit Mobilier, for the building of the road at an extravagant price. The next step was to issue $9,000,000 of 7 per cent gold bonds, which were sold mostly in Germany for about 75 cents. Having absorbed all the proceeds from the sale of the bonds, and all the local subscriptions, the road was not yet completed, and there was no money with which to pay the accrued interest on the bonds. The bond-holders found they had been swindled, but concluded that they would be swindled still worse if they foreclosed their mortgage and took the road to operate it. They, therefore, concluded to surrender one-half their bonds, but took preferred stock in their place, so that the nominal capital was not decreased. But it is only by charging the highest rates for transportation that the Company can now pay the interest on the remaining half of the bonds unsurrendered.

The claim is naturally regarded as just when railroad managers represent that their only desire is to earn a reasonable interest on the capital stock of their roads. But when it is thus shown that the bonds and stock represent three or four times the legitimate cost of a railroad, the weakness and injustice of the claim become apparent. It is not probable that there would be any formidable objection to rates which would represent a reasonable profit on actual cost; but this profit, in cases like the Peoria & Rock Island and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Roads, would not pay the interest on one-half of the indebtedness. So much the worse for innocent bond and stock holders. It is the law that railroad rates shall not be unreasonable, and they are unreasonable when they yield a greater profit than 8 or 10 per cent interest on the money for which the road can be, and ought to have been, built. In determining the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates, the profits, over and above the operating expenses, will be considered. What these should be will be determined in turn by the actual value which the road represents. This rule of law, practically enforced, as it certainly will be in this State, will eventually put a stop to the construction steals, which nominally represent so many million of dollars of unproductive capital.

CHIEF JUSTICE LAWRENCE.

It may be set down as a fact that any intelligent railroad official would rather have seven Legislatures after him than one jury. The point of this observation is specially applicable to the present anti-railroad war, in this State, in the progress of which the Supreme Court, in a recent decision pronounced by Judge Lawrence, has shown the farmers the true, sure, and lawful way in which they can right their wrongs. In view of the proposed action of the farmers in the forthcoming Princeton Convention, in connection with the judicial election, it is proper to inquire whether the facts in the case justify them in antagonizing Judge Lawrence.

Three or four years ago, the Legislature took its first step towards righting the wrongs of the farmers by prescribing arbitrary rates of transportation on railroads. THE TRIBUNE contended at that time, and has insisted ever since, that such a measure was unwise and of doubtful constitutionality, and that the railroads could do nothing but resist it, because the right to fix rates at three cents involved of necessity the right to fix them at one cent or at nothing. At the same time it showed that the common law required that railroads should charge only reasonable rates, and that a court and jury were competent to decide what constituted reasonable rates. This view of the case has been substantially sustained by the recent unanimous decision of the Supreme Court. At the same time, THE TRIBUNE suggested the only feasible course for the State to pursue, which was, to clothe some body of men with the proper authority to prosecute every case of overcharging at the public expense. The Legislature, however, took a different view of the matter, and in its wisdom thought it had discovered a shorter cut to justice, and an easier and more certain way of righting the wrongs of the farmers. After four years of persistence in this course, and after educating the popular mind to an untenable position with reference to the question, it managed to get one case before the Supreme Court, the result of which was that its law was overthrown, in form though not in substance, by seven Judges of eminent ability and incorruptible character—Judges, who, it is not too much to say, would allow themselves to be hanged, drawn, and quartered rather than give a decision contrary to their convictions, and of whom Judge Lawrence would probably be the first to immolate himself on the altar of fealty to his judicial oath.

The Legislature, having seen the folly of its past course, is now wisely engaged in maturing a plan to carry out the principle involved in this decision, namely, that all common carriers are obliged to carry at reasonable rates, and that it is for a court and jury to determine what constitutes reasonable rates, on sufficient evidence. It is utterly idle to suppose that any Court of Appeals, however far removed from the court and jury trying a case of this kind, would ever reverse the verdict of such a jury, because the verdict would be in accordance with all the rules and practises which govern jurisprudence, and it is equally probable, as Mr. Peters declared in his Princeton speech, that the court of last resort,—the Supreme Court of the United States,—would decide against any legislative act fixing an arbitrary rate to be charged by common carriers, without a trial of its reasonableness.

The farmers of Illinois are an intelligent body of men, and we believe, if they will give the matter a little serious consideration, that they will come to a right decision; that they will see at once what the findings of juries will be when these cases are brought to trial; and that if they examine the Donahue bill, now pending in the Legislature, they will see that it will create a powerful and sleepless organization acting in their interests, clothed with the fullest power to prosecute cases, and as long-lived as the railroad companies themselves; and, furthermore, that it is organized to carry out the very principles enunciated by Judge Lawrence, for the expression of which they now propose to displace him in the judicial election next June. We believe that, if they will give the subject serious consideration, they will see that their relief must ultimately come from the courts and juries, and can come from nowhere else.

What have the farmers to gain by displacing from the bench a Judge who has, in the exercise of his official duty, pointed out to them the only sure way to accomplish what they desire, and substituting some one pledged beforehand, either expressly or impliedly, to decide their cases in a way that will never accomplish what they desire, because his decisions would be in contravention of the well-known principles of law governing such cases, which have been defined over and over again? In plain words, what have they to gain by electing a man pledged, directly or indirectly, to render decisions in their favor, which will not, if Mr. Peters is a true prophet, be sustained by the court of last resort? We have too much faith in the intelligence of the farmers to believe that they will entertain for a moment the absurd proposition of Mr. Peters, to break down the present Supreme Court of the United States by adding new Judges to vote down the old ones,—a proposition which is not only impolitic but immoral,—a proposition which, if it were practicable, could not be accomplished for years. Suppose, as Mr. Peters alleges, Judges Bradley and Strong and others are prejudiced in favor of capitalists, and will always decide against the people, the farmers have to consider whether President Grant is likely to better their condition by adding new Bradleys and Strongs to the bench. And they have to remember that any changes in the Supreme Bench affect not only themselves, but that the whole United States will have something to say about the matter. We believe the farmers have good sense enough to dismiss Mr. Peters and his *ignis fatuus* without giving them the slightest attention.

When the Farmers' Convention meets at Princeton to make a nomination, if it is wise it will nominate Judge Lawrence for re-election, as a Judge who has shown them the only way in which they can free themselves from the exactions of the railroad monopolies, and who, at the same time, has proved himself to be a jurist of eminent learning, of strict impartiality, and spotless integrity. Any other course that the farmers may adopt must react against themselves, and put still further off the remedy for the evils of which they complain.

THE CASE OF CLAYTON.

The Senate have declared that the charges against Senator Clayton have not been sustained. The vote stood 39 to 6; but there were 33 Senators who did not vote, many of them pleading want of time in which to examine the evidence. Clayton first became a subject of Congressional investigation in 1862, although he was not elected Senator until March, 1871. In January, 1872, a joint committee of Congress upon the condition of the late insurrectionary States called the attention of the two Houses of Congress to certain testimony taken by them, in which there was disclosed a corrupt bargain by which Clayton, the Governor of Arkansas, had issued a certificate of election to Congress to one Edwards, a Democrat, in consideration of receiving the votes of Democratic members of the Legislature for Clayton as Senator. The House of Representatives investigated this matter, and by an almost unanimous vote ejected Edwards. In the Senate, the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Morrill, of Maine; Mr. Wright, of Iowa; and Mr. Norwood, of Georgia. Last June, this Committee made a partial report, and in February, 1873, made a full report,—Messrs. Wright and Morrill to the effect that there was no charge affecting Mr. Clayton that had been sustained, and Mr. Norwood to the effect that Clayton had been elected by corruption and fraud. The reports and the testimony make a volume of 406 printed pages. Clayton was Governor of Arkansas, and a personal enemy of his, Johnson, was Lieutenant-Governor, and a friend named White was Secretary of State. On the 11th of January, 1871, Clayton was elected Senator, but, as his resignation as Governor would make Johnson his successor, he declined the Senatorship. After a very excited time, White was induced to resign, and Johnson accepted from Clayton the office of Secretary of State; State Senator Hadley was thereupon elected Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature, then, by five majority, on the 15th of March, again elected Clayton to the United States Senate, and Hadley became Governor. At the first election, the Democrats had voted for Clayton, hoping to have Johnson for Governor. When this was defeated by the subsequent arrangement, they refused, with few exceptions, to vote for him.

The testimony shows that White, who had resigned the office of Secretary of State to enable Clayton to get rid of Johnson, received from Clayton $5,000 in money and $25,000 in railroad bonds. Johnson then received the lucrative office of Secretary of State, as a consideration for resigning the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

Several witnesses state, and Clayton admits having said so, that Clayton declared his election had cost him $20,000.

It is conceded that Edwards was defeated for Congress by Boles, Republican, by a large majority; but Clayton refused to issue him a certificate, and finally issued it to Edwards, who, though a Democrat, was in constant attendance at the Legislature lobbying for Clayton's election. The certificate was given Edwards a few days before the second election of Clayton. Two Democratic members of the Legislature, whose seats were contested, abandoned their claim upon an agreement that Clayton would issue a certificate to Edwards. This was early in the session, but, the certificate not being issued, the Democrats united with Clayton's opponents to impeach Clayton; whereupon the certificate was issued, and the impeachment was abandoned.

It appears, also, by the testimony, that five or more Republican members peremptorily refused to vote for Clayton so long as it would make Johnson Governor; that, therefore, the purchase of White's resignation, and the appointment of Johnson, were necessary to his election. Pending these measures, the Legislature passed certain railroad subsidy measures which were approved by Clayton, and the inference is that the money and bonds which Clayton delivered to White were part of the corruption attending this legislation.

Clayton received at the second election 42 votes in the House and 15 in the Senate, being a majority of 2 in the first body and 3 in the latter.

Governor Hadley, who succeeded as Governor by Clayton's skillful bargain with Johnson, testified that he appointed nineteen Representatives and six Senators who had voted for Clayton to office immediately thereafter. Thus twenty-five of the fifty-seven members who voted for Clayton were appointed at once to State offices which they coveted. Hadley states that he appointed some at Clayton's request, and others because it had been agreed to do so pending the changes which were to make Clayton Senator and Hadley Governor. Searles, a Democrat who voted for Clayton, testified that the latter had offered him for his vote the patronage of his county, and that he named seven persons for county officers, all of whom were appointed. One of Clayton's competitors was a colored man named White, who withdrew the night before the election, and said that he had got $25,000 railroad bonds. A witness was authorized to offer Senator Steele a Judgeship if he would vote for Clayton; he did so vote, and was appointed Judge. Another member was offered the office of Sheriff; he voted for Clayton, and was appointed Sheriff. Five cases of this kind are stated in the evidence. Other members were interested in railroad bills; they voted for Clayton, and their bills were approved.

Out of the various charges, three seemed to be sustained by the testimony: 1. The corrupt arrangement with Edwards. 2. The use of money to purchase White's resignation, and the appointment of Johnson, whereby he secured more than five Republican votes. 3. The direct purchase of a large number of votes by the promise of appointment to lucrative offices, which promises were executed, and by the approval of corrupt legislation in the interest of other members.

The majority of the Committee report that the Senate have no jurisdiction over the acts of Clayton while he was Governor; that all his actions while holding that office being before his election as Senator, cannot be inquired into by the Senate. This doctrine is directly controverted by the report made by Mr. Morton in the Caldwell case. The whole testimony discloses that the morals and standard of honesty in Arkansas, at the time of this election, were as low as they ever were in Kansas, and that is saying a great deal. There does not appear to have been a man involved in the whole controversy who had the slightest objection to committing the most dishonorable act to accomplish his end. Unlike the Caldwell case, the money in this case seems to have been plundered from the State.

President Grant's Inaugural in England.

Some of the inspired observations of President Grant's last inaugural message are received by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the London *Spectator*, and the *Saturday Review* with any thing but reverence. The President's Delphic revelation—

> I rather believe that the Great Maker is preparing the world to become one nation, speaking one language, a consummation which will render armies and navies no longer necessary. *I will encourage and support any recommendation of Congress tending towards such ends,*

—is received with derision by these perverse journals. The *Pall Mall Gazette* expresses a quiet satisfaction in the prospect that Providence is to have the cordial co-operation of President Grant in this great work—at the proper moment. The *Spectator* looks with complacency on this alliance of Congress and the Almighty, under the auspices of President Grant, for the purpose of absorbing all creation in the Republic. The *Saturday Review* discovers that—

> The modest taciturnity which has been popularly attributed to Gen. Grant has apparently covered the wildest dreams of national aggrandizement. The Great Maker has often before been invoked for the sanction of ambition and lawless cupidity; but even the conquerors who have aimed at universal empire have never before announced their intention of simultaneously establishing a universal language. It seems that the American Union is to embrace the world, and that mankind is hereafter to speak only the Trans-Atlantic dialect of English. The accomplishment of so marvelous a revolution would concern France, and Germany, and Italy, more than England, which, as one of the humblest dependencies of the great Republic, will happily be able to understand and imperfectly to speak the dominant language of Bunkum.

The President's astronomical revelations are not better received. The *Spectator* agrees with him in the "firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward Republicanism," but it does not like to hear the leader of this political exodus out of the Egyptian darkness of despotism say that—

> "The American Government, and, through their representatives, the people of our great Republic are destined to be the guiding star of all other countries." A government plus a people can hardly be a star, and the whole passage savors too much of the spirit satirized by Dickens in the words, "We air a great people, and we must be cracked up."

The *Saturday Review* is more savage over this stellar imagery, and suggests to the "guiding star" that, before it begins to guide others, it clear its own light a little:

> The advantage of being governed by Tweeds, and Colfaxes, and Butlers, is, at this moment, but faintly appreciated in England; nor is the cynical acknowledgment that unfounded claims were established at Geneva calculated to attract respect and admiration to the astuteness of the successful litigants. If Gen. Grant had unfortunately died a month ago, the head of the Government which is to be a guiding star to all nations would have been a person who lately accepted a paltry bribe, and who afterwards concealed his guilt by false statements. A Republican nominee for the Presidency has just been convicted in his absence by a French court of justice of a pecuniary fraud.

The *Saturday Review* goes on to wonder what would be the effect upon American sensitiveness if "the Queen's speech were to express a desire for the establishment of constitutional monarchy in the United States?" It thinks the Americans would be fully entitled to resent it as impertinent. Referring to the President's strong recommendation for the imposition of protective taxes, in which it says he shows both his ignorance of the principles of commerce and his fidelity to the narrow and absolete policy of his party, the *Saturday Review* makes this neat *reductio ad absurdum*:

> It is strange that Gen. Grant should fail to see the incompatibility of his commercial theories with his political theories. When the whole world has, under American supremacy, become one nation, speaking one language, not only armies and navies, but custom-houses, will disappear; yet it will be as ruinous for a Pennsylvanian iron-master to compete with his fellow-citizens in Staffordshire and South Wales as to encounter the rivalry of the same manufacturers while they are still degraded subjects of a benighted monarchy. It is accordingly to be supposed that the outlying European provinces of the universal Republic will be excluded from free intercourse with their metropolis of New York.

There is one portion of this gushing document which excites some apprehensions abroad, that Gen. Grant's guiding star is inflamed with a territorial lust, that may kick up a very serious row in his universal happy family,—if we may, after the felicitous style of the President, ascribe such manifold functions to a "guiding star." It is that passage in which the President advises, or, more exactly, says he ought to advise, the annexation of San Domingo. This the *Spectator* considers the "dangerous portion of the message," and, recalling the President to his "wonderful burst of highfalutin" about the one universal Republic, pleads with him not to spend lives and treasure in the effort to acquire States, which, as he believes, must drop in of themselves, obeying the irresistible attraction of "the great Republic."

The *Saturday Review*, as usual, takes the matter more to heart. Gen. Grant's statement, that the extension of our territory on this continent would enable us to reduce our military force, must be directed, it says, against either "Canada or Mexico. Neither the British Empire, nor, as far as is known, the Mexican Republic, has any quarrel with the United States; and any other Government would shrink from the rudeness of hinting that annexation might produce a saving as well as a profit." The one evident practical application of the President's hints toward annexation is to the colonial Empire of Spain. The *Review* says:

> For some months past the American Secretary of State has by his remarkable dispatches to the Spanish Government thrown impediments in the way of negro emancipation, and prepared the way for armed interference in Cuba. There is no reason to believe that the urgency of his representations has been relaxed since the proclamation of the Republic which the Government of the United States was so eager to recognize. It is incredible that the President should at this moment threaten any encroachment on Mexico, or on the Dominion of Canada; and therefore it may be inferred that his gratuitous apology for annexation is intended to prepare the way for aggression in Cuba. It remains to be seen whether either Congress or the people of the United States will support the President's policy.

These passages which we have quoted are not the hasty and ill-considered criticism of the daily press of England; they are the thoughtful observations of its three weightiest political reviews. The *Spectator* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* are not unfriendly to American interests, nor are they unintelligent in their current observations on American affairs. That with such general accord they should have found in the President's message so much that was awkward, undiplomatic, and alien to the international courtesies which should mark so formal and important a State paper, serves but to reinforce the disapprobation which was expressed here at the time of its delivery.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes some startling facts with regard to the prevalence of crime in that city. More than 200 murders were committed in San Francisco between 1851 and 1873. In these cases, fifty persons were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, fourteen were sentenced for life, and only eleven were hanged. The *Bulletin* adds:

> The rate of assassinations in this city at present is about two a month, or on an aggregate of from twenty-four to thirty murders a year. The ratio of capital punishment is about 5½ per cent of the capital crimes, while less than 50 per cent receive any punishment at all. There is a fearful increase of capital crimes. Human life is every year becoming cheaper here. We have tried to think that for many years past there were few cities in the world, and none in the United States, where more complete protection to life and limb was afforded than in San Francisco. But the present ratio of crime shows that not less than thirty persons are to be murdered in San Francisco during the present year; and when we have the other fact, that, according to the present way of administering justice, less than one-seventh of the murders of the present year will be capitally punished, we can account in part for this increase of assassination.

Mr. Kellogg, the Acting-Governor of Louisiana, evidently fears that the Louisiana property-holders will act upon the suggestion that they shall run his bogus government out by refusing to pay their taxes. He has recently issued a proclamation in which he warns all citizens of the State against joining any combinations to resist the payment of taxes, and says that he understands such combinations have been formed. He pricks up the tax-collectors, notices that $2,331,321 of taxes still remain unpaid on former assessments, and directs them to use all legal measures to insure obedience to his order. Mr. Kellogg evidently fears that the primary object of his government—the handling of the money—may be defeated by the people who here find their only show of resistance. His proclamation seems to indicate that the failure to collect the taxes would bring him to terms.

It is probable that the British Government will make some practical effort to check the Chinese coolie trade, which is developing the same iniquities in the China seas as the slave-trade did formely on the coast of Africa. Sir Charles Wingfield recently gave notice in Parliament that he would call up the matter for consideration. Aside from the general interest which England claims to feel on the ground of humanity, it has a special interest in the fact that the coolie trade is carried on mainly by the Portuguese in the interest of their colonial possessions. The process of kidnapping and the other abuses practised discourage the free emigration of the coolies; and, as the English do not enter into the slave trade, their colonies are suffering for the want of laborers, and they find it impossible to compete with the rival colonies. Self-interest may prompt a more decided interference with the coolie slave trade than would any consideration of humanitarian principles.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints an article from the *Staats-Zeitung* of this city on what the latter calls "Moral Legislation," and makes some sensible comments upon it. The argument of the *Staats-Zeitung* is, that it is absurd for the State to prescribe restraints upon the drinking of intoxicating liquors because they are hurtful in excess, while it fails to put any checks upon the hurtful influence of the excessive indulgence of women's love of dress. Its conclusion is that intoxicating liquors "have been indulged in at all times, and among all people known to history, and, therefore, it cannot be in itself criminal." The absurdity of the proposition is very palpable, as the *Gazette* points out. Robbery and crimes of violence have prevailed in like manner, "at all times, and among all people known to history," but it would be manifestly insane to hold that these are, as a consequence, not criminal. The argument in regard to extravagant dress is equally illogical. If it be true, as it is to some extent, that the indulgence of woman's love of dress leads to many of the defalcations and social crimes that are committed, the failure to restrain this indulgence by law would not justify a neglect to restrain excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks. On the contrary, if the excess of drink is more productive of crime, and more easily restrained by law, than indulgence in dress, then the legal restraint of the evils that accompany the former will exercise a deterrent influence upon the evils of the latter.

The dramatic writers are in a bad way in both France and England. In the latter country, a decision has recently been rendered by which the author of a novel is virtually deprived of any exclusive right of dramatization. It has been decided that any one may read the story and use the outlines of the plot for the construction of a drama, so long as he does not adopt the exact language of the dialogue. In France, the "Societe des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques" have undertaken a monopoly of writing plays. At a recent meeting they passed a resolution that no theatre manager should be permitted to play any piece written by himself, his actors, or anybody in his employ, and that no member of the Society should act in concert with any manager refusing to obey this injunction. The situation is becoming decidedly complicated.

The English people at present are engaged in the same difficulties with the railroad corporations as the Americans. There are the same complaints of mismanagement, overcharges, and unjust discriminations. In 1854 an act was passed, one object of which was to make it as easy to travel over several connecting lines as if these lines were under the control of a single company. The act failed, however, to accomplish its purpose, from the fact that the railroad corporations continually violated its provisions. A new bill has now been introduced in the House of Comm

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Road and Bridge and Jury Bills in the House.

Bill Passed Relating to County Aid to Railroads.

Debate in the House on the Railroad Prosecution Bill.

All the Railroad Bills to Come Before the House To-Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25, 1873.

RAILROAD PROSECUTIONS.

The bill making it the duty of the State to protect citizens who are prosecuted by railway companies for refusing to pay more than the rates prescribed by law, was discussed. Mr. Gordon offered an amendment making the provisions of the bill applicable only to cases that hereafter be instituted.

The Cronkrite amendment was lost without division, and the Gordon amendment tabled—60 to 39. An amendment by Mr. Dunham, providing that the Attorney General should not defend suits hereafter instituted, unless requested by the County Board of the county where the alleged violation of law took place, was adopted—63 to 39. Mr. Bradwell moved to suspend the rules and order the bill to a third reading. Mr. Hopkins moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was lost—30 to 71. The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading. It is doubtful if the bill as amended will pass, many members believing it possible that the railroads can instigate men to bring actions and have them go by default, so that the railroads can collect all the damages claimed. In the afternoon a motion was entered by Mr. Quinn to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Senator Palmer introduced a bill providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners next November. There is a bill providing for the election in June. Were it not so near the end of the session, some such bill would probably succeed.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Senate decided to appropriate to the Normal School $45,000, the proceeds of the college and seminary fund, and, in addition, $16,000 a year for running expenses, and $6,915 to liquidate indebtedness. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

This afternoon the Senate debated the Township Organization bill. Mr. Burke, of Macoupin, opposed it, because under it the Supervisors would be compelled to appropriate money to pay the interest on the Court-House bonds, which the county intends fighting. Pending the discussion of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Bradwell, in his capacity as leader of the majority, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of Five to consider the question of adjournment, or recess, and which bills shall previously be passed. The House refused to suspend the rules.

THE JURY BILL

came up in the House on Mr. Dunham's motion to recommit, which was lost. Mr. Inscore spoke against the clause allowing men who had read accounts of the crime in newspapers, and had expressed no opinion, to serve as jurors on the trial, believing that it jeopardized the liberty and lives of innocent men, and snable inefficient State's Attorneys to procure convictions. Mr. Inscore, of Adams, wanted a jury law of some kind, and hoped the bill would pass. The vote on its passage was 89 to 18, not an emergency vote. The emergency was striken out, and the bill passed—88 to 16.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House failed to pass its own bill to meet deficiencies in the expenses of the State Government with the emergency clause. It received 90 votes, and was reconsidered. The amount in the bill is $50,600, including $45,500 for printing and printing paper, the balance being distributed among the executive officers.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

The House bill, permitting railroads to mortgage road-beds and personal property, including franchise, to the amount of $20,000 per mile, in spite of a contrary provision in the charter, was lost—68 to 92.

RAILROAD AID.

By a vote of 93 to 5, the House passed its bill providing that the liability of all counties, cities, townships, towns, or precincts, which have voted aid to any railroad companies, in conformity to to the laws of this State, shall cease and determine after the expiration of three years after the 1st day of July next, and no bonds shall be issued or stock subscribed to any such railroad company after such time upon account of, or upon the authority of, such vote; provided the act shall not apply where the express conditions of the vote for such aid extend the time for building beyond the time aforesaid, nor in any case where the aid voted shall have been issued within the period aforesaid, and paid over; nor in any case where any railroad shall have been built within said period in accordance with the conditions of the vote for aid to such railroad, and provided it shall not apply to any case where such aid shall have been deposited within said period with any trustee or trustees upon the written or printed conditions to be delivered to such railroad company at some future time.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

The House bill pending for the appointment of a Collector or Assessor by the Mayor and Council in cities where no such officers have been elected, passed with the emergency clause—108 to 1. This will give Peoria, Rockford, and other places machinery to collect their taxes, but will be superseded when the Senate passes House bill No. 300. Mayor Bogle, of Ottawa, is here urging the passage of the latter to relieve his municipality from financial distress. The pressure is increasing from all the towns in the State. Bill 300 will be considered in the Senate to-morrow.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The new road and bridge law of 118 sections, which has been considered with extreme care by the House, and seems to satisfy the farmers, passed with the emergency clause by an unanimous vote.

THE SENATE RAILROAD BILL

was read in the House a first time under a suspension of the rules, when Mr. Shaw moved to refer it to the Railroad Committee, which was opposed by Mr. Oberly, who regarded the Senate bill as better than any in the House. Mr. Dunham believed the bill, having been endorsed by the Senate, should take its place with the House bills, and be considered at the same time. Mr. Rountree thought likewise. The motion to refer was lost, the bill ordered to a second reading, and made the special order for to-morrow morning, when all the bills will be discussed.

SMALL ATTENDANCE.

There being only 107 members in the House to-day, many bills failed on their passage, and the prospect is gloomy enough for the River bill to-morrow unless some of the forty-six absentees put in an appearance.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Petitions: By Mr. Brooks, citizens of Will County, asking police regulations for railroads; by Mr. Cummings, citizens of Fulton County, of same effect.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Casey introduced a bill for the relief of J. F. Wilson and Thomas Wilson.

NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The special order being a motion to recommit the bill appropriating money to carry on the Normal University at Normal, and to connect that institution with the one for the education of feeble-minded children, was debated at length.

The motion to recommit was lost—yeas, 11; nays, 25; and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Senate bill 338, making appropriation for the Southern Illinois Normal University, was ordered to a third reading.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Senate bill 281, in relation to the management of county affairs, was taken up, pending the discussion of amendments to which, the Senate adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Upon reassembling the Senate resumed consideration of Senate bill 281, in relation to the management of county affairs, and the same was ordered to a third reading.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

Mr. SHORT offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to secure uniformity in the holding of town elections. Referred.

ADJOURNMENT.

It being stated that several Senate Committees desired to meet, on motion of Mr. SHELDON, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

RAILROAD PROSECUTIONS.

A bill making it the duty of the State to protect its citizens who are prosecuted by railroad companies, coming up, Mr. CRONKITE offered an amendment that County Boards shall request the Attorney-General to defend suits arising hereafter.

The question was divided, and then temporarily withdrawn.

Mr. GORDON offered an amendment making the provisions of the bill applicable only to cases that hereafter be instituted.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment of Mr. Gordon. Lost—yeas, 39; nays, 60.

Mr. DUNHAM again offered his amendment.

Mr. HAY moved that it be laid upon the table. Lost—yeas, 37; nays, 63.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 63; nays, 39.

Mr. HOPKINS moved that the bill and amendments be laid upon the table. Lost—yeas, 30; nays, 71—as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford),	Hopkins,	Mitchell,
Ballow,	Inscore,	Morrison,
Ferrier,	Jackson,	Oleson,
Freeland,	James,	Orendorff,
Grey,	Kaup,	Thomas,
Hay,	Lane (Hancock),	Tillman,
Henry,	Letize,	Walker,
Herrington,	Marsh,	Webster,
Herting,	McDonald,	Weinheimer,
Hite (St. Clair),	Meacham,	Wick—30.

NAYS.

Armstrong (Grundy),	Hart,	Race,
Barkley,	Harvey,	Rankin,
Bishop (McHenry),	Hawes,	Rogers,
Blakely,	Hollenback,	Rountree,
Bocock,	Hollies,	Savage,
Bradwell,	Jessup,	Scanlan,
Bullard,	Jones,	Semne,
Cassedy,	Lemma,	Sheridan,
Carpenter,	Lomax,	Sherman,
Chambers,	Mann,	Shumway,
Collins,	McAdams,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Cronkrite,	McLaughlin,	Stewart (McLean),
Crawford,	McPheran,	Stroud,
Darnell,	Middlecoff,	Swan,
Davis,	Moore (Marshall),	Thornton,
Dement,	Moore (Adams),	Truitt,
Dolan,	Moose,	Washburn,
Dolton,	Moffit,	Webber,
Dunham,	Mulvane,	Westfall,
Easley,	Oakwood,	Wicker,
Golden,	Oberly,	Wood,
Gordon,	Peltzer,	Mr. Speaker—72.
Graham,	Pollock,	
Gidley,	Quinn,	

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Recess till half-past 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. LEMMA—To amend the School law, Section 68.

By Mr. SHUMWAY—To amend the Municipal Incorporation law.

THE JURY BILL

was taken up and read a third time. The roll was called, resulting—yeas, 90; nays, 18, a majority of less than two-thirds. The emergency clause was stricken out, and the bill passed—yeas, 88; nays, 16.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

House bill 496, to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government, failed to pass—yeas, 90; nays, 14, it being an emergency bill.

A motion to reconsider was entered, and the bill made the special order for Thursday at 3 o'clock.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

House bill 400, a bill to restrict the issue of first mortgage bonds by railroad companies—yeas, 68; nays, 32.

A motion was entered to reconsider. Laid over.

RAILROAD AID.

House bill 231, to limit the time for which counties, cities, townships, and towns shall be liable for aid voted railroad companies, passed—yeas, 93; nays, 5.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

House bill 453, in regard to Assessors and Collectors in incorporated cities, passed—yeas, 103; nays, 1.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

House bill 379, to amend the Road and Bridges law in counties under township organization, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 106.

RAILROAD FREIGHT BILL.

Senate bill 357, regulating railroads, known as the Donahue bill, was read a first time, and Mr. SHAW moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads. Lost, and the bill was ordered to a second reading, and made the special order, with other bills on the same subject, to be considered to-morrow.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The monetary situation was characterized by increased ease early in the day, when all business was at 7 per cent gold, but in the afternoon the demand increased, and money became dearer again, closing loans on the street being at 1-64 to 1-32 per diem. As an evidence of how severely commercial interests have suffered from the "locking-up" processes, one capitalist of Brooklyn has purchased business paper of dry goods jobbers to the extent of $700,000 at rates of discount varying from 15 to 18 per cent, and the President and Directors of a certain trust company allow their own notes to be sold in Wall street at 1 to 1¾ per cent a month. The market for mercantile paper is more active, and prime names sell with more freedom at 9 to 12 per cent. The currency movement to and from this centre is about evenly balanced,—if anything, against the city.

GOLD

was lower at the opening, but afterwards became strong and advanced from 115⅝ to 115¾.

STOCKS

were dull and heavy at the opening, with a slight decline in prices. After the First Board, however, a firmer feeling prevailed, and the early decline was recovered. The buoyancy was most marked after the Second Board, though the increased business and advance was confined to a few shares. At about 2:45 p. m. a decided change in the tone of speculation took place, and weakness became the feature of the market. The leading stock, both in point of business and fluctuations, was Pacific Mail. Erie was intensely dull. Boston, Hartford & Erie was weak. At the opening the price declined from 4¾ to 3¾, but rallied to 4 before 1 o'clock. This was succeeded by another decline to 3¼, and a later recovery to 3¾. Pacific mortgages made a further advance, selling at 103¼@103¾ for Central, 86¾@87 for Union first, 78¾@79 for land grants, and 76@77 for incomes.

BONDS.

Governments were strong, with a sharp advance, few offerings and brisk biddings; 1868s sold as high as 117¾, the advance being assisted by the prevalence of a short interest.

PRODUCE.

Flour was strong and fairly active, with limited arrivals and a further advance in wheat. Sellers of most grades have the advantage. Good shipping brands are scarce and wanted. Choice No. 2 and good superfine are in demand. Sales, 14,700 brls; receipts, 6,583 brls. There was more inquiry for wheat, and the demand was chiefly for milling, and prices are better. The inquiry was mainly for spring. Winter is scarce and higher. Sales, 63,200 bu; receipts, 5,500 bu.

Pork was very quiet, and about nominal. New mess quoted for March and April at $16.00@16.05. Western prime mess on the spot is quoted at $15.00@16.00, and Western prime $13.00. Jobbing sales of mess were made at $16.25. Receipts, 2,742 packages. In cut meats there was a small business, and prices generally were nominally unchanged. Sales, 20 boxes 20-lb pickled bellies at 8c, and 50 boxes dry salted shoulders at 6¾c, the latter showing an advance. Receipts, 5,361 packages. Bacon was quiet but firm. Short clear, 8¾@8¾c; long clear, 8¾@8¾c; short rib, 8¾c. Lard was only moderately active, but firm; for Western, 8 9-16c was bid, and 8¾c asked for March; 8¾c for April; 8¾c for May; 100 tierces on the spot sold at 8 9-16c; of city, 140 tierces at 8¾c. Receipts, 3,876 tierces and barrels, and 100 kegs.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Gens. Canby and Gillem had a talk with Capt. Jack on Friday, which amounted to very little. Jack merely asking an amnesty, and to be permitted to stay at Lost River. The troops have gone into camp on the east side of Tule Lake. A large quantity of hand-grenades were forwarded from Benicia yesterday.

Arrested for Fraud.

BOSTON, March 25.—John Keddie and his son Andrew, Scotch immigrants, who arrived in the steamer Malta yesterday, under the name of Spott, have been arrested on a cable dispatch from Edinburgh, charging them with serious frauds.

A New Horse Disease.

PORTLAND, Me., March 25.—A new horse disease has appeared. It affects the legs, making them so weak that it is difficult for the animal to stand. There have been no fatal cases.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The Present Incumbents Get Together and Renominate Themselves.

Biographical Sketches of the Members of the Happy Family.

Several of Them Provided With Other Fat Offices.

A meeting of the members of the Republican Central Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the town elections to be held Tuesday.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Schaffner, who stated that there were to be town elections next week. The Town Clerks had failed to issue notices, and little having been said about the matter, he had issued a call for the city members of the Committee to meet and consult. The country towns had made all their arrangements. Three Assessors had to be elected who should be good men, and so some steps should be taken to get them. They also had to fill the important place of Town Constables, of whom there were thirty-one to be elected.

M. M. Miller stated that due notice had been given of the meeting in the West Town.

Ald. Stone moved that the Committee make no nominations, but make recommendations for offices.

It was agreed to.

Ald. Sidwell suggested the various divisions separate and make their recommendations.

It was agreed to.

The members from the Divisions got together, and were immediately swamped by candidates. After much time spent in deliberation, they made the following recommendations:

WEST SIDE.

Assessor—W. H. Heafford.
Collector—M. M. Miller.
Supervisor—Henry Pilgrim.
Town Clerk—Charles E. Clark.
Constables—Matthew Hemming, John Shoemaker, Frank N. Draffen, Theodore Worth, Joel Lull, Dan O'Brien, William Williams, Joe Kinney, John C. Klein, Henry Bahy, J. M. Lacey, W. Lochbeiler, J. S. Scanlan, S. E. Rockwell, John Shoomaker.

SOUTH SIDE.

Assessor—F. C. Vierling.
Collector—John W. Tappen.
Supervisor—Charles Follansbee.
Town Clerk—Samuel Davenport.
Constables—C. O. McLean, F. Kohout, Fred Liebrandt, George A. Hartman, R. H. Wallace, J. F. Tunison, James Gallagher, John R. Matthey, I. K. Hartman.

NORTH SIDE.

Assessor—Albert Patch.
Collector—Jacob Lengacher.
Supervisor—Peter Mahr.
Town Clerk—J. J. Healey.
Constables—Charles Hoevel, Charles Lindgren, Nicholas Driese, N. Plotke, L. Bartels, Thomas McMahon, John H. Thom.

The Committee reassembled, and the various recommendations were submitted.

It was stated that the South Side meeting would be held at Burlington Hall, the North Side at Turner Hall, and the West Side at the Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph streets.

The persons named above were unanimously recommended to the consideration of the voters.

The Committee adjourned.

BIOGRAPHY.

The proceedings of these little sub-convocations, after they had gotten off into corners away from the candidates, were remarkably harmonious. They nominated one another, and generally behaved like the Happy Family.

Inasmuch as very few of these persons are known to the public, it will be well to let them have some information as to those who are recommended for their suffrages.

Peter Mahr—For some years a policeman, afterwards a saloon-keeper. He has been Supervisor for some years, and has been an Alderman since last December. If re-elected Supervisor he will, as a member of the Town Board, make the Lincoln Park special assessment of about a million and a half. As Treasurer of the Board he will hold these Park funds as they come in, and can, if he pleases, draw interest thereon. The application for the order for this assessment will be made in a few days before Judge Williams. For some reason it has been kept remarkably quiet. Supervisor Mahr is also Overseer of the Poor, for which he gets $3 a day. The County Agent will give relief to the North Side poor only on the recommendation of Mr. Mahr. Consequently opportune orders, put where they would do the most good, have given him popularity with a certain class. He speaks English with some difficulty, and has not a good German education.

Jacob Lengacher—At present one of the Aldermen from the Seventeenth Ward; a man of no capacity, ignorant of English, and who gets his living as an insurance agent. Until the time comes when Aldermen are paid he wants to hold some salaried office.

Albert Patch—A pretty decent man, who has held office for about five years.

J. J. Healy—For some time Clerk of the North Side Police Court, and afterwards saloon-keeper on North Clark street. At present Superintendent of the Recorder's office, and in the pay of the county. He is now Town Clerk. Put in to propitiate the Irish element.

Henry Pilgrim—A member of Republican County Conventions from time immemorial, at present Supervisor, and also Deputy Coroner,—another instance of a plurality of offices, one of which he might give up to some other worker for the party. He has the West Park funds.

M. M. Miller—A young man and unsuccessful lawyer, who tried to get the Mayor to appoint him Prosecuting Attorney, and failed therein. He has been Town Clerk for a couple of years, and was promoted to the responsible office of Collector. The old Collector, A. L. Morrison, had identified himself with the temperance cause, and stood no show in the caucus.

W. H. Heafford—Like Pilgrim, an old worker in the cause, and the present Assessor. He is the man during whose administration the North Branch Rolling-Mills were assessed at $10,000.

Charles E. Clark—Brother of Alderman and ex-Supervisor Clark, and an employe in the County Agent's office.

Charles Follansbee—An old political hack.

John W. Tappen—The present incumbent, and nothing extra.

F. C. Vierling—Put on to bolster up the ticket. The present incumbent, Julius Rodbertus, has made so many erroneous assessments that half the time of the County Commissioners is taken up in listening to applications for relief. Julius wanted to be renominated, and hoped to put Lowenthal on to help the ticket, but that could not be done. So he stepped on one side, making an arrangement with Vierling that he should come in as sleeping partner. Vierling is a young and inexperienced man, unfit for the place.

Sam Davenport—Used to run, before the fire, a cheap second hand store near the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, and now has one on the West Side. He has had nominations before, but, it is said, has withdrawn in favor of some other aspirant, receiving, in one case, $600.

The Germans above named are not representatives of that nationality. They are not looked upon with favor by the better class of their own people.

As for the Constables, it is enough to mention such men as Frank Draffen, Kohout, an ex-Supervisor, Jim Gallagher, Ike Hartman, Charley McLean, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

The benefit of Mr. Samuel Myers, the popular manager of one of Chicago's most popular places of amusements, occurred on Monday evening of this week, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the house so crowded that ladies and gentlemen were turned away, unable to procure seats. A choice bill of minstrel novelties was offered, the gems of the performance being the fine quartette singing of Messrs. Tyrrell, Surridge, Lang, and Kayne, who have brought their concerted vocal efforts to a perfection of method and training seldom surpassed anywhere; "The Three Bees," by Cotton, Rice and Arlington—one of the most excruciatingly funny things ever seen on the minstrel stage; the artistic singing and dancing of Mackin and Wilson, who have grown into the strongest favoritism; a rich sketch by Kemble and Rice, entitled "Good Morning;" and, for the grand finale, Mr. Kemble's new burlesque, "Julius Sneezer." A more absolute burlesque than this original could scarcely travesty of the majestic original could scarcely be conceived. The antipodal limit of the extravagant and the ludicrous has been reached in every direction, and Mr. Kemble can claim the credit of producing a very successful burlesque. *Marc Antony's* (Arlington's) oration over the body of *Sneezer* is enough to make the immortal bard turn over in his grave. Fancy the address as beginning: "Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, I can say that I am not, strictly speaking, an educated man," etc.; the frequent reiteration of the sarcastic phrase: "And *Brutus* is an abominable man;" the stuffed effigy of the murdered *Julius*, borne by *Antony* under his arm, while the procession joins in the solemn refrain: "Down in a coal mine;" the boy *Lucius* singing "Tom Donnelly's Mother," with banjo accompaniment, to *Brutus* in the tent scene, etc. These are random samples of the text of "Julius Sneezer," which may be set down as an exceptionally fine minstrel burlesque. The same bill will be given throughout the week.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The furious snow-storm had the effect of reducing to mere handfuls the audiences in all the theatres. To-night, at McVicker's, Mr. Booth appears as *Richelieu;* at the Academy of Music, Frank Mayo in "Davy Crockett;" at Hooley's Opera House, the last nights of "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch;" and at Nixon's Amphitheatre, J. W. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Uncertainty in Trade Circles in New York—The Striking Horse-Shoers in Boston.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Rumors of approaching strikes cause great uncertainty in many branches of trade and industry. Nothing is known of a positive nature, except that the Master Carpenters' Association has decided that it will no longer be governed by the eight-hour rule. Many employers have so arranged their business as to guard against risks from strikes. Representatives of the workingmen, on the other hand, disclaim that any strike is intended. It is evident, however, that there is a want of unanimity among the workingmen on the subject. Nothing reliable can probably be known until their officers take some action.

The Manhattan Gas-Light Company apprehends no strike, although from this date its workmen's wages have been reduced from $4 to $3.50, and from $3.50 to $3. Another gas company, located in a down-town district, does, however, think that their men will strike, but in that event, they have arranged to secure new men.

LATER.—The Gas Companies are firmly determined to refuse any demands for increased wages and the adoption of the "eight-hour" system, and are confident that, if a strike takes place, it will result in utter failure. Every precaution is taken to secure a continuance of work.

The final action of the workmen will be taken at a meeting next Monday.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Horse Railroad Companies manifest a determination to protect the horseshoers who have taken the place of the strikers in their shops, and have called upon the State police for that purpose. To-day one of the strikers was arrested, and committed for trial, in default of $1,500 bail, for assaulting one of the new men.

PERSONAL.

Gen. McGillocudy, Sandwich Islands, is at the Sherman House.

Mr. S. P. Sladden, of the firm of S. P. Sladden & Co., has just returned from Europe.

Fire Marshal M. K. Chuse, of Bloomington, inspected the Fire Department of Chicago yesterday.

Mayor Medill went to Springfield last evening for the purpose of driving some sense into our thick-headed legislators when they come to consider our Tax bill.

Anna Dickinson will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, next Monday evening. Her subject has not been announced.

That egotistic moralist, John B. Gough, will lecture to-morrow evening, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in aid of the Woman's Department of the Hahnemann Hospital.

Philip Phillips will sing at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of White and LaSalle streets, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the organ fund of that church.

The subscriptions to the Inter-State Industrial Exposition received yesterday were as follows: J. H. McVicker, 10 shares; R. M. Hooley, 5; Selpp & Lehmann, 2; Marder, Luse & Co., 1; Potter Palmer, 90.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Horace Moses, Philadelphia; E. C. Clark, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Hinsdale Smith, Springfield, Mass.; E. M. Morsman, Omaha; P. Barnes, Pittsburgh; J. E. Olney, Norfolk, Me.; George Carpenter, Washington; John J. Pierson, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were the following: N. J. Williamson, Kalamazoo; N. Isham, Cedar Rapids; Madam Fontaine, California; H. D. Caldwell, Rock Falls, Iowa; S. S. Kepler and family, Wabasha, Minn.; George B. Ripley, New York; John Bayson, Washington; T. L. Bernett, London; Geo. M. Parker, Faribault, Minn.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: T. D. Pease, Boston; T. F. Kenyon, M. H. Kinney, New York; F. Montgomery, St. Louis; Geo. M. LaShell, Freeport; C. H. Thomas, West Union, Iowa; G. W. Tibbets, Iowa City; J. C. Kerr, Dixon; R. J. Lipe, Sterling; R. T. H. King, Mendota; Chas. S. Price, Philadelphia; John Foster, Leavenworth; M. V. Pratt, Evansville.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were: R. W. Reeve, New York; R. H. Lewis, Pittsburgh; William Shaw, St. Paul; H. F. McCloskey, Galena; C. S. Draper, East Saginaw; E. T. Mirgoh, St. Louis; L. M. Miller, Detroit; D. S. Morgan, Brockport, N. T.; George H. Momson, Minneapolis; Charles H. Bacon, Boston; W. P. Hibbard, Milwaukee; R. C. Ames, San Francisco.

About two years ago a servant girl named Margaret Larry came to this city from Potsdam, N. Y., and her parents have not heard from or of her since a little while before the great fire. She was a thick-set girl, weighing about 150 pounds, and had black hair. Her parents feel anxious about her, and any information concerning her should be sent either to the Chief of Police, Mr. H. Z. Culver, or Mr. O. C. Gibbs.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: D. J. Williamson, C. T. Powell, San Francisco; Leslie Thompson, Michigan; Charles F. Achey, Baltimore; L. P. Beardsley, Milwaukee; Thomas C. Sprague, R. C. Willson, Detroit; S. D. Caldwell, Buffalo; Capt. Viger, steamer R. N. Rice; E. H. Brooks, U. S. A.; H. H. Giles, Madison; Charles F. Pike, Providence; Thomas O'Connor, Portland, Oregon; Gilbert Dutcher, St. Paul.

Charles Busbee, Esq., has leased from Dr. D. S. Smith 80x100 feet on LaSalle street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce, the site of the destroyed Mercantile Building, and will proceed to erect at once a magnificent office structure worthy of that locality. When C. B. puts his hand to an undertaking of that class everybody believes in the result. Mr. Busbee has built about four miles front of the best blocks in Chicago. He has also bought the State street front of the Opera-House site from Albert Crosby, and will put up an elegant block of stores, to be finished in September.

Gov. E. A. Straw and party, of New Hampshire, who have been in this city some days, leave to-night for St. Louis and the South. They have quite industriously studied our New Chicago, and will carry back to New England something like an adequate idea of our great rebuilding. Gov. Straw stands confessedly at the front rank of the manufacturing interest of the State that has just re-elected him its Chief Executive. He is largely identified with the great enterprises of Manchester, is at the head of the Amoskeag Company's works, himself a large manufacturer of some of the leading staples for which Manchester is famous, is President of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, and the President of the New England Manufacturers' Association. With all these, and as a key to his success, he is a gentleman of thorough and wide intelligence and cultivation, at home in all the topics of information that constitute fitness for great practical responsibilities. His companions in his tour are Gen. Natt. Head, Col. John B. Clarke, of the Manchester *Mirror*, and Col. B. F. Martin. The party will extend their tour to New Orleans and return home by the Atlantic cities.

E. C. Kincaid has sold his interest in the Elgin *Gazette*.

W. E. Blaisdell, Jr., proposes to build a railroad from Rockford to Rochelle for $125,000. The *Register* thinks this proposition may lead to some definite action.

J. B. Booth, for eight years past lessee and manager of the Boston Theatre, is to assume the management of Edwin Booth's Theatre, in New York, at the close of the present season.

Queen Victoria runs her household on red tape principles. A wealthy tradesman, having been paid his account at the proper office in one of the royal palaces, expressed a desire, just for once in his life, to taste the Queen's ale. No objection was made, but as, on lifting the glass to his lips, he was told that the liquor would be duly booked, with his name, as the recipient of it, he straightway set the glass down and left it untasted.

What members of Lieut. Fred. Dent Grant's class at West Point have been taken to Europe at the public expense, and then made Lieutenant-Colonels? We want to know, because it is a matter of official record that this Lieut. Fred. Dent Grant was one of the lowest scholars in his class. There is another curious incident. One of the teachers of the Lieutenant-Colonel reported that he was not fit for graduation. The boy was put through regardless of the report, and the teacher who dared to make it was deprived of his professorship and ordered to join his regiment. We only want to know, you know, how these things come to pass under a Republican form of Government.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 25.

In this department, the past week has not developed a single new feature worthy of comment. As the season advances, continued improvement is noticeable in the demand for staple fabrics and seasonable goods generally, but the movement is not as large, as jobbers had been led to anticipate, in view of the backwardness of trade throughout the month of February, and the well known fact that stocks in the hands of interior dealers at the beginning of the season were remarkably light. But, while the week's business has not come quite up to the expectations of our merchants, they really have no cause for complaint, for, in comparison with the corresponding week of last year,—which in turn was more active than its predecessor,—the aggregate distribution exhibits a respectable increase. Then, too, the fact must be borne in mind that there is now an entire absence of any speculative inquiry, the demand being strictly legitimate, and governed by meeting actual, or fancied, consumptive requirements, while at this time last year large orders were being placed on speculative account. There is still some complaint as to the difficulty of making collections, and many country merchants are asking extensions on their accounts, but, as a rule, collections are working easier, and, on the whole, the market seems to be in a healthy and prosperous condition. Stocks in jobbers' hands were never in better shape, being large, and assorted with more than ordinary care. In values, very few changes have been noted. The decline in the raw material seems to have checked the upward course of prices of cotton articles, but the fact that the supply of many of the leading makes is short of the demand imparts a confident feeling, and the market maintains its firm tone. The New York *Mercantile Journal* says of the woolen goods market:

The woolen goods market has not improved with the advance of the season, as was expected by some holders. The gradual decline in wool for some time past has had a depressing influence on the movements in first hands of most kinds of woolen fabrics. Some of the smaller manufacturers are asking advances on their consignments to agents, and obliging them to urge sales on a dull package market. This has resulted in small lots being closed out at slight concessions, among which were some 3-4 fancy cassimeres of medium grades. The low grade 3-4 fancy cassimeres are rather slow of sale, but the fine and most desirable styles of cloths and cassimeres are quite steady, with prices generally well sustained. In some of the most popular fine and medium coatings, also, there is a moderately firm feeling, although the present tone of the market is in buyers' favor.

The carpet trade shows signs of returning activity, but the market is weak and in sympathy with the raw materials and the reported difficulties among the manufacturers of Philadelphia.

BROWN COTTONS.		GREY COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	12
Atlantic D, 4-4	13½	Cabot, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	11¾	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	11½
Stark A, 4-4	15½	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	14	Hoosier, 4-4	12
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	10
		FINE BROWNS.	
Nashua E, 40-in	15½	Pepperell Star, 4-4	15
Nashua B, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell B, 36-in	13½	Pepperell BB	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
		PRINTS.	
Marrimac W. Pink	11½ c	Merrimac Fancy	11½ c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8
		GINGHAMS.	
Renfrew	15 c	Amoskeag	15 c
Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13
Bates	15	Hartford	12½
		CORSET JEANS.	
Naumkeag satteens	16½	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½c
Laconia	15½	Indian Orchard	12½
		CAMBRICS.	
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
		BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	15
Wamsutta	20	Dwight Star	15½
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langden, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17½	Gold Medal	14
Lonsdale	16	Social Rag	13½
Hill	16	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
		TICKS.	
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, C	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C,	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
		DENIMS.	
York Blue	20 c	Warren, AXA	23
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	18
Otis, AXA	23	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	21	Haymaker	14
Otis, CC	18	Boston	12½
		STRIPES.	
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	15½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	14
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13
		CARPET WARP.	
Standard white	37½c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	35		

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.25½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.50	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	65@75c
Belgrade	85	Union	50@60

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 25.

Local finances and trade were very quiet to-day. Legitimate business was checked by the inclemency of the weather, and the speculators in grain were largely dependent upon their imaginations for causes of fluctuation in the prices of their respective specialties. Money continues in good supply, and borrowers who offer satisfactory credit or collaterals find no difficulty in getting all they are entitled to at moderate rates of interest.

New York exchange is firm at 25c per $1,000 discount.

The movement of currency in any direction is light.

COTTON, AND THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The diminishing export and the declining price of that great factor in the settlement of our foreign trade balance—cotton—begins to attract general attention as having an important bearing on the probable export and the consequent price of gold.

The cotton crop of the year ending Sept. 1, 1871, was 4,847,006 bales, the total value of which was estimated at $263,119,000 in currency. Of this 3,166,742 bales were exported, representing a gold value of $173,000,000, or equal to about one-third of our total exports of domestic products during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

The cotton crop of the year ending Sept. 1, 1872, was 2,974,351 bales, the estimate value of which in currency, as made some months ago, was $266,000,000.

But the rise in gold since Jan. 1, and the decline in the currency price of cotton, have together contributed largely to diminish the effect of cotton exports in clearing off the foreign balance of trade. Since Sept. 1, 1872, we have exported 300,000 bales more cotton than during the same period of the previous year. But owing to the lower price it has not cleared off foreign indebtedness in the same ratio as last year. With gold now at 115, the currency price of middling cotton in New York is 19 cents, currency, per pound, whereas, one year ago, with gold at 110, the currency price of middling cotton in New York was from 22 to 23 cents in currency; the decline in the gold price as compared with a year being nearly 25 per cent. Without going into the details of the stock of cotton held over each year in this country, we have the two facts that the crop of 1872 was 25 per cent smaller than the crop of 1871, and though a large part of the total exports from Sept. 1, to March 21, 1873, having been 1,735,157 bales, against 1,436,637 bales in the same period of the previous year. But it seems probable that the deficiency both of quantity and the aggregate gold value of the exportable crops of cotton will exercise an important influence to increase the export of gold during this spring and summer, in which case the price of gold is likely to be higher during the coming season than it has been since 1868.

MOVEMENT OF BANK DEPOSITS.

The statement of the associated banks of New York for March 17 shows an aggregate of $7,084,000 of deposits, against $6,935,700 on March 3, a decrease of $6,051,300 in fourteen days. The associated banks of New York City had an aggregate of $202,066,100 of deposits on March 1, against $196,085,000 on March 8, a decline of $5,880,000 in the first half of the month. The Philadelphia banks maintain their aggregate of $44,000,000 of deposits during the period above mentioned, but the large decline in deposits reflects the stringency that prevailed in New York and Boston. During the period above mentioned, the aggregate deposits of the banks of Chicago increased $1,000,000, or $2,000,000.

THE VOLUME OF GREENBACKS.

The following shows the volume of greenbacks outstanding at the dates mentioned:

1872	$356,000,000
1872	360,566,764
1872	358,051,256
1873	358,587,997
1873	358,013,858
1873	356,084,302
1873	357,276,918
1873	358,669,907

BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE NEW YORK SPECULATORS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

The London *Times* gives the following explanation of the reasons for the great and successive advances in the Bank of England rate of discount last fall:

"The system by which speculative inflation at New York keeps up by borrowings on the London money market is explained as follows: During the early part of last year, at a time when gold might have been expected to be remitted hither from America, the rate of exchange receded to a point almost low enough to admit of gold exports. This was followed by a rise on the part of some of the leading financial houses in New York of making loans to railway operators, giving bills at 60 days on their correspondents in London, and obtaining the necessary advances from the parties thus accommodated by means of railway stocks and bonds with a large margin over current prices, while the rate of interest charged and the stipulations as regards renewals were at the time exceedingly onerous. The bills were then sold in New York by the borrowers, and then, in due course, were transmitted to London for discount, the proceeds of which might be carried to the credit of the process might have been carried to a proportions but for the rapid advance which the Bank of England rate, and the consequent instructions to the Directors to reject bills objectionable in all instances where it could be detected. The system, however, the system was materially altered, but the comparative ease of our money market, since the beginning of October, led to its revival on a grand scale, according to some estimates a total of these accommodation bills is now afloat equal to about eight millions sterling. When the New York speculators are pressed at the end of sixty days, to repay the loans with which they have been favored, they are often found that, while the bills supplied to them are only 106 @ 108 when sold at New York, they mature, at the end of sixty days, pay 110 @ 112 for sight drafts to effect the transaction, or plead for renewals on any such may be accorded them. In all such cases the ultimate break-up can only be a question of time, and it will depend upon the prudence of bankers and shareholders as to the side of the Atlantic on which the consequences are to fall.—*London Post*, 1873.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
...6s	116¼	116¼
...6s	116½	116½
...6s, Jan. and July	115½	115¾
...6s, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
...6s, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
...6s	111½	111¾
...6s, New Issue,	114¼	114¾
...Pacific Gold 7-30s	.00	& int.
...ity 7s	99¾	& int.
...ity 7s	99¾	& int.
...unty and Township 10s 92	@95	
...Exchange (large drafts)	108¼@ 109	
...Sight		115¾
...Gold Coupons	115¼	115¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record yesterday, March 25:

Lot 5, n of and near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24 ft 6 in; dated March 19; consideration, $550.

Lot 6, same; dated March 19; consideration, $550.

Lot 7, same; dated March 19; consideration, $550.

Lot 8, same; dated March 19; consideration, $550.

Lot 9, same; dated March 19; consideration, $550.

Lot 10, same; dated March 19; consideration, $550.

Lot

A CURIOUS CASE.

Two Women Elope With a Single Lover—Two Husbands Arrive and Find Them Not.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 22.

A curious case has just come under the eyes of the police, in which two women are supposed to have eloped with one lover, who carries them away from their husbands, and which probably stands unparalleled in the annals of the tender passion.

A little over a week ago there arrived at a hotel in the central part of town, rather late in the evening, a gentleman with two ladies, one of whom was accompanied by two children, the other with none. He stated that he had just arrived on the train, and registering as "Thomas Hughes and family," the entire party were given one room at his request. The trio remained a few days, and at the end of that time Mr. Hughes came to the landlord and paid the bill with the exception of a few dollars, for which he left his trunk as security.

Nothing more was thought of the matter until the next day, when a stranger stepped into the office, and inquired if a woman answering the description of the younger had been stopping in the house. On being answered in the affirmative, he broke into a violent rage, exclaiming that she was his wife, and had run away from his home in Nashville, Tenn., taking with her the children and all his available effects. On being shown the registry of the party, he intimated that Hughes was a murderer, and had once before eloped with another man's wife, and expressed the determination to find them if it took all his life. His name he registered as Frank Saxe, of Nashville, and he stated that he was a railroad engineer.

On the next day a second stranger arrived also in search of a missing wife, whom he quickly identified as the other companion of Hughes. The second stranger was John Garrett, also of Nashville.

Mr. Saxe learned in the course of the conversation from the landlord that Hughes had left his baggage at the hotel in security for the payment of his board, and found among it a trunk which he identified as his property, which he cautioned the landlord to retain in case Hughes should call. They walked around the hotel for several days, making excursions occasionally through the city, and endeavoring by every means to find their missing wives; but in vain.

On Monday Garrett gave up all hope, and left for home, Saxe remaining here.

Finding no trace of them in the city, however, Saxe went across the river Wednesday morning to prevent them from escaping on the railroads going East and North. In the evening, before he returned, a spring wagon drove up before the door of the hotel, from which Hughes alighted. On asking for his trunks the landlord refused to deliver them unless he could specify their contents, and on one pretext and another detained him until an employe he had dispatched for the purpose arrived with a policeman. When the officer and he passed out the door of the hotel, Hughes was permitted to speak to the driver of the wagon, and whispered a few words in his ear. On their way to the Four Courts the officer sounded his prisoner, and ascertained from him that Mrs. Saxe was waiting for him at the Iron Mountain depot, and that they would have left on the next train.

Hughes was taken to the Four Courts, where he is awaiting further developments in the case. Nothing has been heard from Saxe since he went to East St. Louis, and it is thought he may have drowned himself in the river. Hughes, it is stated, has a brother keeping a saloon on Broadway, and is thought he furnished the wagon which was to take their trunks to the depot.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Twelve feet and one inch of snow have fallen at Gorham, N. H., this winter, and there is five feet on a level.

—The Adjutant-General of Mississippi reports that we have 118,219 able-bodied men ready for service, and that they are armed and equipped with 110 cooking-stoves more or unlicked.

—The City of Boston has, for thirty-three years, supported its own insane, and now proposes to save $100,000 a year by calling on the State, just as is done by all the other cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

—The young Democrats of Carroll, N. H., which is classed with Hart's Location for voting purposes, proved themselves smart boys as well, for thirty-one of them went on snow-shoes through the Franconia Notch to the town meeting on the other side of the mountains.

—The proprietors of the Marysville Flouring Mills, it is stated, have made a contract with the Central Pacific Railroad Company for carrying 5,000 barrels of flour to New York, which is the largest we can call to mind. Thockmorton presided.—*San Francisco Call.*

—It is the general report in railroad circles that Tom Scott has secured control of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, recently completed to Uhrichsville. If that is the case, he will let it cross the Pan Handle, or stop there, just as he chooses.—*Toledo Commercial.*

—One of the memories Boston retains of the Russian Grand Duke is a suit against the city for $10,000 damages brought by a lady who was injured in Music Hall. The bust of Franklin was knocked from its pedestal by persons in the balcony, and a lady was struck upon the head, which required medical attendance a considerable time.

—The condition of the cattle on the Great Western Road was making his collection trip through the train he came to a lady who had no ticket. "I have had my pocket picked of ticket and money," she explained. "Of course you won't believe it, because people lie so; take my gold watch; business is business, and when I get to Detroit I will redeem it." The conductor did not look at the watch, but as soon as the woman arrived here she went to a bank, drew on her husband in Cincinnati, and paid her fare and had plenty of surplus money.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Several meetings of the Boards of Directors of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana, Fort Wayne & Jackson and Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Companies which have been recently held, culminated on Saturday into the consolidation of the three companies into one, to be known as the Detroit, Fort Wayne & Logansport Railroad Company. The new Company will own and operate 250 miles of road. W. B. Loomis, of Jackson, was chosen President of the new Company, and D. L. Quirk, of Ypsilanti, Vice-President. Mr. Loomis, previous to the consolidation, was President of the Fort Wayne & Jackson, and Mr. Quirk of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois. C. H. Buhl retires from the active relations which he has so long maintained with the Detroit & Hillsdale Road, but retains his Directorship.

It is said that some important changes have occurred or are likely to occur on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway. Lafayette is to hereafter be the headquarters of the road. Superintendent Burrows, Mr. Van Dusen, his Secretary, Paymaster Carpenter, General Freight Agent Benson, General Freight Accountant, and other officers will remove here and become permanent residents, this being considered as the centre of the line of road. R. Andrews has been appointed Chief Engineer, a new office on this line. D. A. Collins goes to Springfield to take charge of the Illinois division; H. F. Clark, formerly Superintendent of the Decatur branch of the Toledo, will be Mr. Bradley takes charge of this division as Master of Transportation, being stationed in this city. R. S. Miner takes charge as Superintendent of the Bloomington division.—*Lafayette Journal.*

—In 1855 the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco rented from S. R. Thockmorton rooms to be used as an armory. The premises were occupied two months, and then Thockmorton presented a rent bill of $1,700, which was passed by the Board, audited and presented to the Treasurer, who refused payment for want of funds. In the fall of 1865 Thockmorton assigned his claim to Louis E. Ritter, who brought the suit in 1869, four years later. A demurrer to the complaint was filed and sustained. Other demurrers have been filed from time to time, and the Court, by kind indulgence, has permitted the complaint to be amended five times. The sixth demurrer was filed a few days since with ten days to answer. The cause has not progressed far enough to require an answer to the complaint, and the grounds of opposition made by the City Attorney do not appear among the papers, but it is stated the defence will be that the Board had no power to lease a building for that purpose.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

An Imperial Battle—Death of One of the Combatants.

From the New York Times, March 20.

The nursery maids and their little charges who usually haunt the vicinity of the Old Arsenal in the Central Park, yesterday witnessed a most exciting incident. Anybody who has visited what the Park Commissioners are pleased to call the "zoological collection," must have noticed the large wire enclosure, with its gaunt, leafless trees, and small pond assigned to the eagles. Ordinarily, there is no particular interest taken in the awkward and sailor-like movements of the imperial captives. The sight-seers usually treat this part of the show with cool contempt. Whether it was this action on the part of the visitors, or some private and domestic rivalry, that aroused the ire of the eagles, is not known; but it is certain that yesterday a most contentious spirit was exhibited by the birds. They seemed divided into two factions. Hostilities commenced early in the day; but after individual combats had taken place, without any other result than a great scattering of feathers and the spilling of some blood, it was apparently decided to settle the matter by selecting a champion from each side to contest for victory. The method by which this decision was arrived at was not made clear to the observers outside the cage. But that some agreement was entered into was very evident from the subsequent conduct of the birds. A little after noon two eagles advanced from opposite ends of the cage toward the centre. One was a comparatively small bird, with a little head; the other was a splendid specimen of the large gray eagle. They met near the little pond, and after glaring at each other for few seconds, commenced the battle. The movement of the combatants were not unlike the unfeathered bipeds, who sometimes contest in the roped arena. Five or seven minutes were consumed in what, in ring parlance, would be styled "fighting for an opening." At length the champions rushed in, and for a moment there was a terrible screaming, flapping of wings, and a flying of feathers. The "round," however, was completed without any serious damage to either of the contestants. After a little more fencing the smallest of the two—the birds being at this time at the edge of the pond—by a dexterous movement succeeded in fastening his talons in the neck of his opponent, and dragging him into the water. The utmost efforts of the gray eagle failed to throw off his adversary. The excitement among the spectators at this time was considerable. Somebody called for a keeper, and in a few seconds one of these officials arrived, and rushed into the cage armed with a large stick. The smaller bird he beat on the head with all his force, and even lifted both birds up out of the water with his stick. His efforts were not attended with success. The small bird held on with the tenacity of a bull-dog, and never relinquished his hold until he had, partly by keeping it under the water and partly by tearing it with his talons, killed the large eagle. After the battle the white-headed champion stalked with dignified steps to an adjacent perch, and spreading out his plumage to dry, glared fiercely and proudly round at his fellows, who signified their approval or otherwise by the most unearthly screams. The dead eagle was carried away by the keeper.

Micro-terious Origin of Fires.

Mr. W. L. Tizzard, of Plymouth, England, gives some information on "Mysterious Fires, Their Cause and Prevention." He says that, while one day engaged alone in his marble works, he "was startled by a noise proceeding from some deal shavings which were on the floor, about 5 or 6 feet distant, and directly in front of me. On looking quickly around I saw a mouse emerge from the shavings and run across the room, and distinctly heard it gnawing, and in another instant I observed small streaks of smoke and fire rising through the shavings. I was so much astonished at such an unexpected phenomenon that a few moments elapsed before I placed my foot on the already increasing flames. I soon discovered that the strange incident was produced by the mouse nibbling a lucifer match! This was proved by my finding one partially consumed on the floor. The 'noise' was the familiar crack which such matches make when struck, accompanied by a squeak! Doubtless the latter proceeded from the mouse on the burning of its mouth, and the sneezing was provoked by the fumes which the little animal had inhaled."

FINANCIAL.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN ON good city real estate security. F. G. BRADLEY, Room 31 Metropolitan Block.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 159 Dearborn-st.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle, Room 24.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON IMPROVED FARMS and city property. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe., Room No. 8. Money advanced on collaterals in all terms.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 179 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS, ON GOOD real estate. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 166 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$15,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON productive city property. HAMMOND & BOGUE, 4 Honore Block.

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON INSIDE PROPERTY, FOR five years. H. C. HOVEY, 77 Clark-st.

TO LEND—$60 TO $1,000 ON SHORT TIME ON chattel or collateral security. Apply at office. TRIBUNE BUILDING, Room 35, Madison-st.

WANTED—$10,000 5 YEARS ON GOOD CITY PROPerty, worth double; liberal interest paid. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago or vicinity; can close at once. PECKHAM & BROWN, 476 Wabash-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM; FUNDS IN hand. Small loan, short time. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 in a first-class well-established jewelry business; location central and one of the best in the city; stock now and well selected; a good chance to invest in the taking in payment, if desired, unincumbered city real estate. Apply to or address H. W. HUNT, Room 18, Boone Block.

PARTNER WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WANTS A silent partner, with a few hundred dollars, to take half interest in a well-established practice and drug store. A splendid opportunity. Address P 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $30,000, TO invest in manufacturing business employing $60,000; established three years; pays 50 per cent; no debts nor old stock. D. STONER & CO., 125 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $800 or $1,000, to open first-class sample and cloth rooms. Have good house, locality, and cheap license. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, TO ENGAGE in the manufacture of a valuable patented article, or will sell patent; a rare chance to make money. Inquire of A. BROOKMAN, No. 20 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING BUSIness; owner can have same by paying charges. HENRY JAMIESON, 13 Blue Island-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON WEST SIDE—2 marble fronts on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story and basement; would take lots in part payment.

7-room cottage on Walnut-st., near Oakley, with large lot.

House and lot on Mather-st., near Halsted; large lot; will trade.

2-story house and 60 foot lot on Hoyne-st., near Leavitt; would take good lots in part.

Two 2-story houses on Randolph-st., near Ann; would take good houses.

2-story house on Ashland-av., near Tyler-st.; large house and lot.

2-story and basement swell front house on Monroe-st., near Loomis.

SOUTH SIDE.

7-room cottage on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first; would take lots.

Two 2-story houses on Cottage-place; would make an exchange.

2-story house on Burnside-st., near Twenty-seventh; would take West Side houses.

2-story brick house on Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-first-st.; would take part in lots.

2-story tenement house on Burnside-st.; would exchange.

2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, on Prairie-av.

Cottage of 6 rooms, on Cottage Grove-av., near University, for West Side lots.

2-story house on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-second.

2-story and basement house on Bryant-av., near Vincennes.

2-story and basement marble front on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.

2-story and basement brick house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

2-story and basement brick house on Ellis-av., near Egan.

1-story and brick basement on Douglas-place, near Cottage Grove-av.

P. DOWNS & CO., Rooms 18 and 19, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st.:

Park-av., 75x132 ft, east of Wood, s. f.

Monroe-st., 100x132 ft, near Wood.

Adams-st., 25x132 ft, near Paulina.

Burnside-st., 25x132 ft, near Wood.

Ellis-av., fine house and barn, lot 32x135; will sell for what the improvements are worth.

Fulton-st., 25x144 ft, corner of Oakley.

Taylor-st., 25 lots, east of Oakley, 25x158 ft.

Irving-place, 2-story brick basement house, marble mantels, bath, &c., $4,000; cash $800, balance 4 years.

Myrick-av., 54, house 2-story, lot 50x177 ft; cheap.

North Halsted-st., 99x318 ft, near Centre, $1,500.

Lincoln-av., triangular lot at Sedgwick-st.; must be sold; come one make an offer.

Washington-st., 571, lot 46x132, good 2-story house, $13,000.

White-st., 100 ft, near Seventy-fourth; $16 per foot.

Van Buren-st., 20x118 ft, near Halsted.

Washington-st., 750 and 755, houses and lots.

10 acres on Milwaukee plank road, $1,000.

1 acre Chicago-av., near boulevard, $1,500.

10 acres west of Bridewell, $1,500.

Buyers should call on

E. C. COLE & CO.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted—on the West side; Portland, Fortland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Karl, Thirtieth, Hayne, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. Very small payments down, 6 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—80 YEARS' LEASE OF 22x41 feet, east front, with 2-story brick and stone dairy walls on three sides. An extraordinary bargain. Terms of lease, $1,200 for one year, and $1,000 per year for balance of terms. Rent now $60 per month. Can be improved immediately, to great advantage. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 40x170 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, with house No. 461, and good brick barn. Terms of lease, $1,200 per foot for three years, and $2,500 per year for balance of term, with privilege of purchase at any time within 20 years for $1,200 per foot. Price, $600 per foot.

Michigan-av.—99 years' lease of lot 26x110 feet, adjoining Michigan Avenue Hotel. Terms of lease, $1,600 per year. Price for lease, $5,000.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON INdiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., 25x178; the purchaser can erect a cottage, and pay balance in good outside lots; must be sold.

Lots on Archer-av., Locke, Hickory, and Fuller-sts.

Lots or blocks of ground in Brighton, on easy terms.

Bargains in acre property, 3 miles west of city limits, between Twelfth and Madison-sts.

REA & COATES,
163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—99 FEET, CORNER OF WABASH-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., southeast front.

16 lots fronting on Forty-second-st.

10 well selected lots in Bickerdike's Addition.

Choice lots at Washington Heights.

Also sold on parcels or otherwise, on easy terms, at less than their market value. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT 2-STORY HOUSE, with bay window; large barn and lot, near Monroe-st. $4,200; a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Rooms 41 and 43.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 119 DEARborn-st.: Five acres on West Twenty-second-st., between Campbell and Robey-sts., at from $3,000 to $5,000 less than is asked for any single five acres.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. COVERT, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—49 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to WILLIAM BLAIR, Trustee, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace-st. Lot 25x125 feet; convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER of Fuller-st.—Size 25x125 feet; $140 per foot; only a few days. A cheaper lot cannot be found. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME ON WEST JACKson-st., near Ashland-av., $10,000.

Two-story frame and brick basement, lot 42x180, on Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., $10,500.

Two-story and basement brick, $3,000 cash, $2,500 in six of Robey; will be completed by May 1, $9,000.

First-class marble-front on Washington-st., corner lot, east of the Park, $25,000.

Desirable houses in good localities from $4,500 and upwards.

E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER of Fifty-third-st., high ground on the ridge, and within 3 blocks from this improved and most beautiful part of the South Park. 141x177 feet; price, $12,000; balance in five years, 7 per cent interest. A more certain and safe investment cannot be found anywhere. It is a sacrifice. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON WESTern-av., Oakley and Idaho-sts., two blocks south of Van Buren, in the most rapidly improving part of Chicago, and in the neighborhood of the new R. R. depot. Rare bargains for some one. Prices from $900, terms easy. See plats with EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTHWEST AND southeast corners, Thirty-third-sts., 164x150 feet; whole price, $120 per foot, very easy terms. This beautiful property, being on high ground, and within two blocks of the great Boulevard, must soon bring three times the low price now asked for it. A large part of the purchase money can remain 6 years at 7 per cent. There is no residence property in the city combining more advantages and prices than this. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NO. 957 WABASH-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 2-story frame, with store front, suitable for millinery or furnishing goods; house is complete in every respect; is on leased ground; lease has 5 years to run on very favorable terms. If not sold soon, will be rented. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Jefferson-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, NOS. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., with four years' lease of lot, suitable for any manufacturing purposes, having a large and desirable location. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of or entered from either street. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL ON EASY TERMS—Lots on the north side of Milwaukee-av., from $400 to $500; highest ground in the city; accessible by street-cars, omnibus, and railroad lines. We take you to see them free of charge. Call for W. J. MORDEN, at McCherson & Co.'s, 162 East Washington-st., Room 25.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN having not less than $6,000, can get into a first-class established business to control it. Profits of house East; there is money in this. The best of references given and required. Address A 23, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, 80x132 FEET, TO alley, on Fifth-av., north of Van Buren-st.; also 25x133 feet on Jefferson-st., near Monroe. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

TO LEASE—A DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 638 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FARMS, WELL-IMPROVED, BUILDings, orchard, &c., at Hinsdale. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, Hinsdale, or 804 State-st.

TO LEASE—ALL OR PART OF ABOUT 225 FEET of dock frontage, in one of the best locations on the North Branch. Address P 85, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh, &c. Definite diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE AND SUCCESSful clairvoyant, business and medical medium. 220 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also physical examinations. At 21 South Desplaines-st.; fee, $1.

MUSICAL.

ANYONE WANTING MONEY, AND HAVING A good piano for sale, can find a purchaser by addressing P 90, Tribune office.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to, at 259 East Randolph-st. G. J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS. RENTING a specialty. Tuning and repairing by competent workmen. WM. S. PROSSER, 68 Wabash-av.

$150 SAVED IN THE PURCHASE OF A PIANO. I am selling at cash prices a fine first-class piano, and it will pay you to come and see them before purchasing. 231 Fark-st., West Side.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FLUTED AND ORNAmental iron columns, 7 feet long, 6 inches diameter, with caps and bases complete. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 522 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT LUMBER—300,000 feet black walnut lumber, by WEBSTER, DAVIES & CO., Urbana, Ill.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A ROOT'S BLOWER, largest size, No. 8, warranted to deliver 75 cubic feet of air per revolution, and to make 150 revolutions per minute. Made in the best manner. Entirely new. Address T. AUSTIN, 168 Fulton-st., New York, or F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 638 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—J. H. M.: I CALLED AT YOUR OFfice Saturday and Monday; I have information about the parties who was at B.'s that Saturday. Call early this morning at 667. HARRY.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON BLUE ISLAND-AV., BAY MARE AND buggy; owner can have same by paying charges. HENRY JAMIESON, 13 Blue Island-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 18, near Madison: CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Michigan-av., near Monroe-st., 100x132 feet.

Michigan-av., 36 or 70 feet of the above.

Monroe-st., between State and Dearborn, 24x100 feet.

Monroe-st., near LaSalle, 40x100 feet.

A choice improved place, centrally located, at $125,000; easy terms. Come if you mean business.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY WEST SIDE.

Warren-av., corner Oakley-st., south front, 86x195 feet.

Warren-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., 81x132 feet.

Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis; good house, lot, and barn, cheap. Must be sold this week. Easy terms.

SOUTH SIDE.

Third-av., near Polk-st., house and lot; $6,500.

Third-av., near Taylor-st., house and lot; Dearborn-st. front.

Third-av., near Fourteenth-st., lot 20x100; cheap.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., House and lot; lot 31x181, with barn; cheap, $9,000.

Burnside-st., near Twenty-seventh, house and lot.

Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth, cottage and lot.

Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., cottage and lot at price of the land.

Parnside-st., near Thirty-eighth, 3 lots.

Twenty-ninty-st., corner of Butler, 3 lots.

Napoleon-place, corner Butler-st., 5 lots.

Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st., 242x181, east front.

Bryant-av., near Vincennes, 1 lot.

F. C. VIERLING.

FOR SALE—56X75 FEET, FRONTING ON BOTH Michigan and Water-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE ELLIS PARK AND vicinity Thirty-seventh-st.; No. 183 Wabash-av., two-story and basement brick houses, cheap. Small cash down, balance monthly payment. SHIPMAN & PACKER REVERE, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 11 rooms, corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-sts.; also, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story and brick basement houses and lot 21 feet front; $16,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—NEW RESIDENCE AT FARVIEW Station, No. 19 Lake-av., 12 rooms, modern improvements. Cottages Nos. 21 and 23 Cossett-st., lots 25x125, one block from Randolph-st. cars, cheap; must be sold. Apply to owner, Room 7, No. 176 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT FOR $3,600, LONG time, Evans-av., near Forty-second-st., very cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, lot 25x110, east front. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, FORTY-SECOND-ST. and Evans-av., lot 25x125 feet; will exchange for carriage and top buggy. S. W. SEA, Room 1, S. W. corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME houses, facing east on Carpenter-st., between Lake and Fulton. These houses contain about 10 rooms each; have just been painted and put in good order, at an expense of $250, and can be rented for $40 each, on 1 to 3 years' leases. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—99X110 FEET, ON OAKLEY-ST., 50 feet south of Wilcox, for sale cheap, by MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—GOOD COTTAGE AND lot on Wood-st.; lot 25x125; barn on the lot. Call at once, if you want a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 NICE COTTAGES AND LOTS ON easy monthly payments, between Robey and Leavitt-sts. (West Side) near Twenty-second. ASA W. CLARKE, 120 LaSalle-st., Room B, basement.

FOR SALE INDIANA-AV., NEAR SOUTH Park; 135 and 170 feet, S. E. cor. of Indiana-av. and Fifty-third-st., on the ridge, two blocks from park; price, $15,000; terms, 5 years, 7 per cent interest. A superb lot for improvement or speculation. Such terms can be obtained from no one else. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—222 THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN WAbash and Michigan-avs., two-story frame and brick basement. Has all modern improvements; heated by furnace. Lot 25x125 feet; alley in rear. Good barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—170 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story and basement brick houses of 12 rooms, all modern improvements; furnace, barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; no cash payments required of parties making improvements.

10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.

20x125 on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts., with 2-story frame house.

40x160 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-Fourth-sts.

40x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

25x160 on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.

50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.

WING & FARLIN,
68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, NEAR the station, 5 choice lots (each 30x132 feet) for $1,000, payable $300 cash and the balance $100 per year for seven years, with the privilege of making monthly payments, if desired. Any purchaser of five lots who builds thereon, within six months from date of purchase, a house worth not less than $1,500, will be allowed a deduction of $200 from the purchase price. For a house worth $2,000, finished within three months, a deduction of $300 from the purchase price will be made. We will sell about 50 lots on the above terms. Our object in offering the large reductions named is to secure the immediate erection of 15 or 20 good residences. One has been begun, and several others are already contracted to be built upon the adjoining property and completed June 1, 1873. Full abstracts, showing perfect title, will be furnished free to each purchaser. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHEAP PROPERTY—16 lots in Rock's Sub. (800 feet frontage), one block from park; only $30 per foot, on very easy terms.

State-st., southwest corner Sixty-fifth-st., 192x189 feet; only $4,500 if taken immediately; a sacrifice.

10 acres adjoining Mr. Beck's Park, and near artesian well, at an extraordinary bargain.

Ellis-st., northeast corner Seventy-fourth-st., 100x164 feet, at only $1,000 cash.

Michigan-av., south west corner Seventy-fourth-st., 100 x164 feet, only $1,100 cash.

Desirable houses in good localities from $4,500 and upwards.

E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE two new houses, with large lots, in Maywood, and one in Wheaton. SPRAGANCE, FRESTON & CO., Room 7, Chamber Commerce, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, 8 MILES WEST OF the city—St. depot, one acre of choice residence property; also, the best located business property in the town. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES AT MAYWOOD, VERY cheap, and on long time. Address, or apply to, B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN EVANSTON, 40X200 FEET, beautifully located on Ridge-st., east front. Hinsdale—Several of the most desirable lots in this great health resort for sale, within five minutes' walk of depot; lots of half acre to three acres to suit. Inquire of or address, H. WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE CHOICEST LOTS in Hinsdale. Terms easy. Inquire of owner. W. H. WELLS, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SEVERAL RESIDENCES, with large lots and good soil; property a specialty. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—10 8-10 ACRES, EAST FRONT ON Douglas Park and Riverside Boulevard. Three blocks from station. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—6-24 ACRES, EAST FRONT, ON Humboldt Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN secure a home—Cottages and lots on small cash payments and monthly installments. Price, $1,000 each, second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth-sts., near dummy, by J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—FRONTING ON Lake-av., Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av., 4 acres, again is offered for a few days, by J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE PROPerty, one of the finest and largest lot at Hyde Park, very complete. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—2-STORY HOUSE; IT is a new house, 3 blocks south of depot, Benson-av., east front, 12 rooms, closets and basement; would make a close carriage on first payment, the balance in small monthly payments. Apply on the premises, or at C. T. BOARDMAN'S Livery Stable, 12 East Madison-st. Terms and prompt pay. Address, stating location, price, etc., W 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, FURnished or unfurnished, in a good neighborhood. Address, stating terms, Y 61, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 5 cents for sample copy to Matrimonial News Co., P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

CUT THIS OUT!—GREASE PERMANENTLY extracted from all kinds of cloths and dress goods in five minutes without wetting or soaking the cloth, and not to injure the color or texture of the most delicate fabrics. Price, 25 cents per package, by mail. Ask for M. A. KANSLER & CO.'S Chemical Lint Roll. General offices and depot, Opera House Building, 259 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MISCellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, miscellaneous, and school books; also, magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

P. C. OLSEN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 51 South Franklin-st. Job work taken and promptly attended to. Please give me a trial.

WE DO NOT HOLD OURSELVES RESPONSIBLE for the liabilities contracted by G. H. Russell, lately employed by us as traveling agent. FOREMAN & FRY DLA ENDER.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. STEADY work. MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE A SMALL CAPITAL and want to double it quick call at 119 D

FOREIGN.

The Great Powers Not Inclined to Recognize a Spanish Republic.

German War-Vessels Ordered to Cruise in Spanish Waters.

Suspension of a Franco-Russian Newspaper.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 25.—The Government has accepted the resignation of Senor Olazaga, Minister to France.

It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Pieltian will be appointed Captain-General of Cuba, and Lieut.-Gen. Primo de Rivera, Captain-General of Porto Rico.

LONDON, March 25.—Dispatches from Madrid say it is reported there that Bismarck refuses to advise a recognition of the Spanish Republic, declaring that it does not represent the true will of the Assembly, which yielded to the pressure of the masses in proclaiming it.

It is also rumored that the Russian and Austrian Governments have intimated that they withhold recognition on similar grounds.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 25.—Yesterday the Dominion Government experienced its first defeat. The law fixes the first fourteen days of the session as the time for receiving petitions against sitting members, and, on the fifteenth day, a petition was presented against Wilkes, Reform member for Centre Toronto. The Government desired to entertain the petition, and the Speaker expressed the opinion that it was in order. The Opposition contended that it was a contravention of the established rule, and appealed from the Speaker's decision, defeating the Government by a majority of four—nays, 76; yeas, 72.

In the Senate the Government had to submit to the dictation of the Opposition. The Hon. Senator Christie moved for copies of all the correspondence between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, or any other person, concerning the Canada Pacific Railway; the copies of any agreement entered into with Sir Hugh, or any other person, and other particulars relative to the stock list and stockholders necessary to a full understanding of the question.

The Government, through Campbell, yielded to the motion very reluctantly, after the discovery that opposition would result in defeat.

To-day being Annunciation is a holiday, and there is no sitting of the Houses of Parliament.

Petitions are constantly arriving, praying for a continuance of the present insolvency law.

TORONTO, March 25.—A dispatch to the *Globe* from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says that the Hon. Alfred Boyd has been made Minister of Education. This is a newly created office.

Lieut.-Gov. Morris has left for Canada.

A man fell dead in a barn-yard at New Market, on Saturday, and another fell dead out of a sleigh at Markham, on Sunday. Heart disease was the cause of death in both cases.

The Ontario Legislature, which has not jurisdiction in the liquor traffic, petitions the Dominion Parliament for a prohibitory liquor law.

MONTREAL, March 25.—Nine propellers, four new, are to run between here and Chicago direct this season.

One hundred and four interments in the city last week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25.—Twelve members of the Secret Socialist Society have been arrested at Ydes. Two of the prisoners are Spaniards, and style themselves representatives of the Government at Madrid. Other arrests in the same quarter are reported.

There have recently been serious disturbances among the cadets at St. Cyr. Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, to-day visited the institution, and sentenced ten of the students to one month's imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 25.—An International Patent Rights Congress will be held in Vienna during the World's Exhibition. It will be composed of manufacturers, scientific men, and other experts.

Three American gardeners will be allowed to raise vegetables in Austrian soil to compete for the agricultural premiums.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 25.—The Neva *Journal*, which was established for the purpose of advocating an alliance been Russia and France has been suspended.

The *Golos* declares that the only issue of the expedition to Khiva must be the complete and unconditional surrender of the Khivans to Russian sway.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 25.—Count Von Burnschoff's condition is hopeless. It is doubtful if he will live through the night.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 25.—A squadron of German naval vessels have been ordered to cruise in the Spanish waters.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places—Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—The house of Henry Peters, at Grosse Point, six miles from this city, was destroyed by fire last night, while Peters and wife were absent at a barn raising. Four children were in the house. The oldest, aged 14, escaped but ran back into the burning house to rescue her younger sisters; seized one of them and attempted to carry her out, but was overcome with smoke and fire, and was only saved herself by the efforts of neighbors, who were called to the spot by her screams. All the children but the oldest perished, and the latter is badly burned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

A fire at Allegan, this morning, destroyed the wagon and blacksmith shop of Thomas Parker, and the dwelling house of Ira Chaffee. Total loss, $7,500; no insurance. The fire is supposed to be incendiary, as it caught thirty feet from any stove.

CAIRO, March 25.—Vicksburg papers of the 22d inst. contain lengthy accounts of a $100,000 fire, which took place there the previous day, destroying Taylor Brothers' oil works and warehouses. Insurance very slight, if any.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, March 25.—A fire four miles south of Tama, yesterday, destroyed a farm-house owned by a woman named Barnet. Loss partly covered by insurance.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 25.—A fire this morning damaged the frame dwelling of Joe Trainor to the extent of $1,200; partially insured.

A fire at Charles City, Iowa, last night, totally destroyed the residence of Thomas Peters, whose loss is $4,000 to $5,000.

WACO, Texas, March 24.—A fire occurred last night. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $20,000. Fort & Trice, M. Goldstein, Peter McCleland, the estate of G. B. Woods, and H. H. Wilkinson are the principal sufferers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—A fire at Phœnix Village, near this city, this morning, destroyed eight buildings, four of them business houses, involving a loss of $150,000. The principal losers on buildings are W. H. Spencer, S. E. Card, P. Duffe, John C. Conley, and Lawton & Collins.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 25.—About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a row of buildings on Main street, opposite the Union depot, in this city. The whole row, comprising four frame buildings, was totally consumed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 25.—An incendiary fire at Waverley, this morning, destroyed the Opera House, Manner & Co.'s bakery, and a jewelry store. Loss, $60,000.

Steamboat Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—About 9 o'clock to-night, as the steamer Brill, bound from Nashville to Pittsburgh, was entering the mouth of the new canal, she struck starboard side of her bow on the undinished wall below the lock, the wall being covered with water, and a snow storm and high wind prevailing. Capt. Cox was on the hurricane deck, and pilot T. J. Bruce at the wheel. The boat was immediately backed, and a tarpaulin hung over the bow. The pumps were set at work, and the officers, thinking they could save her, moved on into the canal, but when they entered the first lock the water made so fast that she sunk, and now lies quartering across the canal, covered on one side and up to the hurricane deck in water, with an immense hole in her starboard bow. As soon as they saw the boat must sink, the officers, crew and passengers slipped off on the wall of the lock, and nobody was hurt. The Captain thinks he cannot raise her till the water falls, and will enter a protest to-morrow. The Brill was valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000 in equal amounts in the Eureka, Citizens, Hillsburg, and Boatmen's Companies, of Pittsburgh. Owned by her Captain, M. A. Cox. The chimneys fell overboard where she careened. It is not known whether any other machinery is displaced. The water is fifteen or twenty feet deep where she lies. The Brill had 250 tons of iron, 100 tons for for this place, the rest for Pittsburgh; also 20 tons of boiler iron from Hillman's Mills, Tenn., 15 of which were for Lonieville, the remainder for Pittsburgh. She had 56 bales of cotton in the hold consigned to Dickey & Co., Pittsburgh; a lot of feathers to Edmonson & Son, Pittsburgh, and a lot of flax seed to Craighead & Co., Pittsburgh, besides other smaller lots of miscellaneous freight. The boat lies in such a position as to block up the passage of the canal, but steamers can take the falls at this stage of water, and when the water falls the boat can be raised.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 25.—The Senate spent most of the day and evening discussing the bill to revise the General Railroad law. The House had quite a lively discussion on the bill requiring manufacturing establishments to allow their employes one hour for dinner. The bill comes up again for consideration. The House passed the Senate bills to provide for letting the contract for furnishing fuel and stationery for the use of the State; also for doing the State printing and binding; to organize the Counties of Roscommon, Ogemaw, and Midland, and add certain territory to the Counties of Menominee, Marquette, and Presque Isle, and repeal all laws conflicting therewith; the House bills to regulate catching fish in Lakes Erie and St. Clair; to provide wives with property and maintenance from their husband's estate, when neglected or deserted by them. The House spent the evening discussing the bill providing for a Railroad Commissioner.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LANSING, Mich., March 25.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill to constitute the Governor and the Inspectors of State Prison a Board for making alterations, repairs, and additions to the State Prison, said Board to proceed with convenient dispatch to rebuild what is known as the "central building" of the prison; to provide a suitable kitchen, guard-rooms, hospital, chapel, engine, bath, and store-rooms, and make such other repairs as may be necessary for the safety and health of the prisoners and safety of buildings, the whole amount expended for the same not to exceed $160,000.

Gov. Bagley has signed the bill to organize the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, to consist of Allegan and Ottawa Counties.

Bills to revise the General Railroad law of Michigan and provide for the appointment of a Railroad Commissioner are at present receiving a large share of attention in both branches of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., March 25.—The Committee on the Luzerne County election cases was in consultation this morning. Their reports will probably be received on Friday. It is now reported that the sitting members (Democratic) will all be thrown out, and the Republican majority in the House will be increased by four.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25.—The General Assembly reassembled this afternoon, after a few days' recess. In the House, bills were introduced to amend the Divorce laws, so that an action for alimony may be commenced by a non-resident of Ohio; to authorize colleges to change their location, and maintain academies auxiliary thereto.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25.—A bill passed the Senate to create the County of Garland. A memorial to Congress was introduced, asking the Government to settle the claims of the Southern Methodist Publishing House. A bill was introduced in the Senate calling for a Constitutional Convention to meet on the 2d of December next.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 25.—In the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, a resolution was reported by the Committee on Education, allowing the Agassiz Museum, at Cambridge, $50,000.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon to-day.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Three Murderers to be Hanged.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 25.—In the case of Fralich, the condemned murderer, Gov. Dix has written to the Judge, declining to interfere, and the Judge has refused to stay the execution, which will take place on Friday of this week.

LATER—RESPITED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 25.—Henry Fralich, sentenced to be hanged on Friday for the murder of Peter Schafer, was to-day granted a respite by Gov. Dix until April 18. The respite is granted in order that the testimony, recently discovered, may be examined. The testimony asserts that the killing of Schafer was accidental.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—On Friday last, at Somora, Ah Bun, convicted of the murder of Ah Mow, was sentenced by Judge Booker, on the 10th inst., to be hung on Friday, April 25, 1873, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. The execution will take place in the jail-yard.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Thomas Smith, the murderer of George Brayden, will be hanged at the jail in this city on Friday.

BOSTON.

An Embezzler Arraigned—The Boston, Hartford & Erie Bankruptcy.

BOSTON, March 25.—John Savage, late Cashier of the Lechmere National Bank, was to-day arraigned, charged with embezzlement, pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in $10,000.

Judge Clark, of the United States Circuit Court, this morning listened to a petition presented by the assignees in bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, praying for instructions of the Court as to the sale of equity of redemption; whether the property shall be sold as a whole, or in parcels, and whether it shall be disposed of at public auction or private sale. The full hearing was fixed for Tuesday, 29th April.

The suit of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, ordered by Congress, will probably be tried here.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 25.—The Rev. N. Pierce, a Baptist clergyman of some note, died in this city, this afternoon, of consumption. He was the representative from this State to the International Prison Congress, held in London, last July, and his report of the proceedings and conclusions of the Congress is now before the Legislature. Mr. Pierce was pastor and in charge of one of the Baptist Churches in this city, and was held in high esteem by his people.

WASHINGTON, March 25. James C. Kennedy, formerly of Albany, N. Y., died to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 25.—William Stead, born in this city, died to-day, aged 76 years.

Singular Attempt at Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Julius Ende, a printer, residing in Jamaica, L. I., becoming dissatisfied with life because his foreman compelled him to perform menial services, agreed with his wife to commit suicide to-day. He sharpened a razor, and, after opening the veins in his arm and leg, passed the weapon to his wife, and she did the same. Then they both went to bed and calmly awaited death. A neighbor happened in, however, and it is believed that they will recover.

Dastardly Murder.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—A widow woman, named Houadon, 60 years old, living 9 miles south of Nashville, was taken out of her bed by unknown parties last night, and carried to a common, where a gallows had been erected for dressing hogs, and hung until she was dead. It is supposed from the tracks discovered that two men committed the deed. The cause of the outrage is unknown.

St. Louis Politics.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The Liberal County Committee held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon, but it is known that they took no action on the recent nominations for city officers, but decided to leave every member of the party free to vote as he pleases.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Junior Exhibition Yesterday—Interesting Exercises.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, March 25.—Notwithstanding the furious storm raging at the hour announced for the junior exhibition, a respectable audience were lured from their homes to the Methodist Church, partly by the remembrance of the intellectual treats spread by departed classes and the expectation that the class of 1874 would not fall off short of its predecessors.

At 7:45 the Great Western Light Guard Band tuned the lyre, and the juniors, 32 in number, marched into the church and took their seats. President Charles H. Fowler presided over the exercises with dignity.

Mr. W. L. Martin, of Waukegan, selected the Republican Government in Europe for his theme. The subject was ably handled, the speaker infusing his spirit into the audience. He spoke of the triumphs of liberty, the ideas of the social structure, coming from so many centuries filled with revolutions; so many revolutions accompanied by the dissolution of empires and the fall of dynasties. The associated movements of facts with ideas, of philosophy with politics have been infusing into the human conscience the principles of liberty and equality, and these principles founded on justice are gradually leveling the power of the great, and raising the humble to a realization of their rights. The full triumph of the Republican movement of Europe will see all Europe Republican. The force of the idea which it contains, working upon Latin, Teutonic, and Solavic peoples alike, will convert sooner or later legions of servile races into free humanitarian Republics.

Mr. McWire, of Evanston, the second speaker, had for his subject the Continental Congress. His oration was well-received by the audience, and was a praiseworthy effort. He said: We date our national existance from the 4th of July, 1776. Among the more important of preceding events was the first Continental Congress, in September, 1774. Delegates from every Colony except Georgia met at Philadelphia. There was Patrick Henry, whose stormy eloquence swept everything before it; Lee, whose eloquence was of the Ciceronian polish; Samuel Adams, the patriotic and self-sacrificing Puritan; John Adams, the colossus of debate; Hopkins, the Quaker, and Washington, in the meridian of his days. They sought liberty with equal rights, not independence. It was a Union that was unconsciously formed the day that every member signed his name to the articles known as the American Association, and from that should date the beginning of the American Union. When the days were dark and the Eastern sky black with the coming storm, these men were the conservators of a people's hope, faithful to its trust, and their councils were the presage of the rising power that was to light all nations of the earth to freedom.

Mr. M. O. Lewis, of Chicago, pronounced an oration distinctly and in good taste, on "Improvement and its Agent." He spoke of education as the greatest instrumentality that has ever existed for the improvement of the race. The common school awakens talent and sets it in motion. Every one is reached by its enlightening power. Education is the agent by which the whole world is to be civilized and Christianized. It is the industry, sobriety, and enterprise which education inspires and sustains that have made us what we are to-day, a great and prosperous nation.

Mr. R. G. Hobbs, of Rolla, Mo., pronounced an eulogium on John Milton, in which were many choice thoughts. He said John Milton's career opened into a strangely active century. Though unappreciated in his own day, he was not disheartened, for there dwelt in his soul the mighty power of a faith which swept into the darkness of the great future, and wrested from the on-coming years a meed of fame so justly his own. The darkness settled about him, an unearthly fire was kindled within which brightened, until finally it burst into the dazzling brightness of his matchless epic, casting a gleam of light down the long line of the centuries, touching into distinctness the life-pictures grouped on the walls of time.

Mr. W. C. Estes, of Bar View, Wis., spoke of railroad monopoly, maintaining that railroads have become a factory in our advanced civilization. They are necessary to the Western farmer and mechanic, and to the Eastern merchant and millionaire, and under proper restraint they are destined to work out marvelous results in the development of our extensive country. The remedy for abuse lies in bringing a correct public sentiment to bear in restraining corporations from asking, and legislators from granting, too much; in forming a sentiment of honesty which will deter men from gain at the sacrifice of honor, truth, and the violation of public trusts.

The sixth speaker, Mr. M. G. Kaufman, of Decatur, under the theme "The True Statesman," dealt a blow at corruption and venality. He said to establish law and order on the throne of all nations is the struggle of the centuries. In this contest towers the statesman, not necessarily of noble birth; his ancestry is lost in the royalty of his deeds. To adjust the conflicting interests of our extensive territory, to solve the intricate problem of government forced upon us by advancing civilization, to mold into one harmonious system ruled by law all races, to catch the highest sentiments of right and shape them into statutes,—that shall be the standard of national morality. To purge politics, educate public conscience, and keep unsullied the ermine of justice, calls for the best services of the statesman.

Mr. W. B. Robinson, of Buffalo, N. Y., paid a glowing tribute to Joshua Leavitt. He is the possessor of a good voice, under excellent control. Of his subject he said: His is a proud name upon the nation's roll of honor. Eminently successful as an advocate for temperance, education, and evangelical religion, the one purpose of his life was the abolition of slavery. He educated the public sentiment, which found its climax in the emancipation proclamation. He was radical in his ideas, and worked against great opposition, yet his faith of final success never failed.

The last speaker of the evening, Mr. Eli McClish, of Watseka, had for a subject, "Seven." On this unsuggestive word he delivered an able oration. The line of thought was that the seven ages in the history of creation are a prophecy; that human history shall include only seven ages. Five have passed away, and the sixth is drawing. The age in whose morning light we stand is the stone. The bronze, the iron, the age of persecution, and the age of reason all molten into one—the product of all past ages. The lone watchman, standing on the pisgah of faith, peers through the mists of science, so-called, through the dust of skepticism, rising from the collision of half truths in religion, and a gleam of hope brightens his aged countenance as he shouts back, it is morning.

President Fowler announced that J. A. Whipple had been awarded the first, and W. Scott Matthews the second, prize for the best declamations at the freshmen contest in the early part of this month.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Henry B. Whithouse and Daniel O'Hara have received from Gov. Palmer honorary commissions to the Vienna Expedition.

George S. Killman, of Detroit, was yesterday arrested and held for trial for seducing Miss Benthein, 19 years old.

The steamer Gracie Irving has been found where she was sunk, off Duxbury, Mass., and will probably be raised.

A Boston youth, aged 14, played hanging on Saturday, using a wheelbarrow for a platform, which canted over, and he was soon after found dead.

The propeller Messenger, of the Englemann Transportation Line, arrived at Milwaukee yesterday, after being ice-bound for fifty-six days on the east shore.

Citizens of Grand Rapids have pledged themselves to raise $17,500 as premiums to be offered at the races, next June, of the new Driving Park Association of that city.

Leading Presbyterian, Methodist, and Reformed clergymen of Detroit have united in a letter to Gov. Dix, thanking him for his letter to Dr. Tyng in the Foster case.

Certificate of organization was issued from the office of the Secretary of State, at Springfield, yesterday, to the Mechanics' Type Foundry Company, of Chicago. Capital stock, $100,000.

An extraordinarily large mass meeting of German Catholics was held last night at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The vast auditorium was crowded. The object of the meeting was to extend sympathy to the Catholics of Germany.

Annie Bissel, a well-known courtesan of Jacksonville, Ill., attempted to commit suicide on Sunday night, at her house on East street, by taking a large quantity of hydrate of chloral. She is still suffering from the effects of the poison, but will probably recover.

The Board of Regents of the Michigan University, yesterday, elected Dr. Donald McLean, Professor of Surgery. The law and medical graduating exercises of the University take place to-day. There are 123 graduates from the Law Department, including two ladies, and eighty-one graduates from the Medical Department, including ten ladies.

Capitalists of Bloomington and Normal are contemplating the erection of an extensive woolen mill, to cost not less than $25,000, and to be located on the water-course of Sugar Creek, which lies in Normal. After the perfection of certain negotiations between the Town of Normal and the projectors of the enterprise, work will at once begin.

Col. Sheridan and Col. Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, passed through St. Louis, last night, to visit and inspect the military posts in Texas and along the line of the Rio Grande. They will be joined in May, at some point in the Southwest not yet designated, by Secretary of War Belknap and Gen. Sheridan, and the whole party will return via New Orleans.

The stockholders of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, held an election in LaSalle yesterday morning, at which the following officers were chosen: For President, Col. E. D. Taylor, of Chicago, re-elected; Secretary, Treasurer, and General Superintendent, George H. Lacy, of LaSalle, also, re-elected; Directors, Col. E. D. Taylor, J. Sibley Wallace, and Gen. Hart, L. Stewart, of Chicago; C. T. Taylor, of Mendota, and Alexander Campbell, of LaSalle.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, March 25.—At Pembina this morning, 12 degrees below zero, and the wind from the south. At Duluth, 14 above; Escanaba, 13 above; Alpena, 21 above; Milwaukee, 21 above; Chicago, 24 above; St. Louis, 31; Louisville, 40; Detroit, 21; Buffalo, 17; Albany, 27; Quebec, 4; Burlington, Vt., 13; Boston, 26; New York, 28; Washington, 37; Charleston, 61; Jacksonville, Fla., 62; New Orleans, 68; Nashville, 56; Omaha, 5; Cheyenne, 6; Corinne, Utah, 29; San Francisco, 50. Generally cloudy all over the country. Snowing at Omaha, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Des Moines, Davenport, Keokuk, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Grand Haven, Cleveland, Toronto, Rochester, New York, and Philadelphia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Probabilities—The storm centre now in Kentucky will probably move eastward as a well developed cyclone over the Middle Atlantic coast, where a second storm centre is about to form. For the Middle and East Atlantic coast, brisk and possibly high northeast winds, with rain and snow, will prevail on Wednesday morning. From West Virginia and the lower lakes to the Mississippi, brisk north and west winds, with rain and snow, followed on Wednesday night by clearing weather. Northerly winds will continue in the Western Gulf States, with falling temperature. The winds will veer to the northwest, with falling temperature in the Eastern Gulf States, and to the southwest and west, with rain in the South Atlantic States during Wednesday morning.

Cautionary signals continue on the Middle and East Atlantic Coasts, and are ordered for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Mobile.

BLOOMINGTON, March 25.—A most severe snow-storm has been raging here during the day. The roads are fast drifting up. The Bloomington & Normal Horse Railway has already ceased its regular trips.

LITTLE ROCK, March 25.—Rain, sleet, and snow to-day; heavy winds; quite cold.

BELOIT, Wis., March 25.—There was a severe snow-storm here yesterday and to-day, and it still continues, 9 p. m. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—A severe northeast snow-storm prevailed here since yesterday noon. No interruption to travel.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 25.—A general snow-storm commenced yesterday afternoon and continued through the night, until we have about six inches on the ground. The weather is cold.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, March 25.—A snow-storm from the northeast has prevailed all day. The snow is about four inches deep this evening, and is still coming, thicker and faster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—A snow-storm began here last evening, and has continued most of the day, accompanied by a high wind. Four or five inches of snow has fallen and drifted badly. The Northwestern train from the north was three hours and a half late. The Milwaukee train this afternoon and other trains were not delayed.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—A driving snow-storm prevailed here since early this morning, accompanied by strong northwest wind. Several inches of snow have fallen, and the day and night one of the most boisterous of the season. Heavy snows have also fallen in West Missouri and Kansas.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

Confession of a Matricide—He Murders his Mother to Please His Wife.

MATTOON, Ill., March 25.—William L. Langston, a son of the old lady who, with the little girl, Mary Easter, who was living with her, was found murdered in her bed recently, near Pisgah, in this county, has confessed to the killing of both parties, and accuses his wife as an accessory. Thus the deep mystery that has shrouded this terrible affair is partly cleared away, and the guilty ones will suffer the penalty.

Langston is in jail awaiting trial, and the only motive he assigns is the instigations and persuasions of his wife, who never had pleasant feelings toward the old lady. In addition to this is the probability that Langston and his wife were somewhat over-anxious to get possession of the old lady's property.

There is a very strong feeling against the murderer in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred, and, had he not been removed by the officers, he would probably have received very summary justice.

IOWA.

State Finances—Railroad Assessments—Decision Concerning School Districts—Insurance Taxes and Fees.

DES MOINES, March 25.—The March payments will bring $450,000 into the State Treasury, and will put the State in funds for any contingency. Only $75,000 in State warrants are outstanding.

The Executive Council have not yet completed their assessment of the railroads of this State.

The Supreme Court has decided that upon the organization of all the sub-districts of a school district township into an independent district the district township becomes fully superseded, and goes out of existence, except so far as its life may be prolonged by special provision for special purposes; also, that school-houses and lands owned by school districts, together with all other property, shall be taken into account in settling equitably the rights of districts growing out of a division. It has been a question for some time whether, in the case of a division of a school district, schoolhouses should be considered as assets.

Insurance companies have paid to the State Auditor, since Jan. 1, taxes to the amount of $43,472.90. They have also paid, as fees, $11,429.

CITY ITEMS.

The Chicago Club are actively fitting up the Gregg mansion, on the corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue, as a model club-house.

THE TRIBUNE is in favor of "supplements," and has made them popular in Chicago, but this last supplement of winter does not come under the rule.

Mrs. Foss, of No. 270 South Morgan street, on whose death the Coroner was requested to hold an inquest, was found to have died a natural death. The story that her death was mysterious was started by a well-meaning friend.

The Caledonian Club have bought a town site at Mortop, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and will make it a home and resort for canny Scotchmen.

Spring travel has begun, and the hotel men are happy, and working their narrow margins to the best to make travelers so. In a few weeks the great addition to hotel facilities will open for Chicago her new era as the hotel city of the continent.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Edward F. Johnson, a colored boy, 4 years of age, at the house of his parents, No. 289 State street, who died from being burned last Sunday morning. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts.

At the inquest on Charles Peterson yesterday afternoon, who was killed by the explosion of a still at the Northwestern brewery on Monday morning, it was shown that the bursting of the still was caused by the defective bands which encircled it. The inquest was held at No. 124 Ripel street, the residence of the deceased.

Execution of the Murderer of Twenty-one Persons.

A man who, in four years, caused the deaths of twenty-one persons in Christiana, Sweden, was recently detected and executed. Previous to being beheaded, he made the following confession: "My name is Albrog Gersen; my father was the late Swedish General, Bidderalag; I was educated for the army, but was expelled from the Military Academy for committing arson; I escaped punishment and obtained, under an assumed name, employment as engineer in the Dannemora mines. During that time, I repeatedly felt an uncontrollable disposition to commit arson, but always overcame it. An old classmate of mine recognized me one day, and I was at once discharged from my position. I resolved to take a terrible revenge upon him, and, hearing that he lived at Christiana, I followed him to this city, but never met had an opportunity to meet him so as to be able to kill him. For four years I dreamed of my revenge night and day, and I set fire to buildings where I believed that he or any of his relations were. Have killed several people on the streets and neighboring highways, believing that they were Justus Drigos, my enemy. Finally, on the day before yesterday, I found out that Drigos' daughter was a pupil at the seminary, and I resolved to burn it to the ground. I concealed myself in the building and heaped up a pile of rubbish, which I saturated with coal-oil and then set it on fire. I was, however, not quick enough in trying to make my escape, and my clothes got ignited, and I had the utmost difficulty in extinguishing the flames, and then jumped from the second-story window, breaking my leg. I dragged myself toward the forest, where I was found to-day. I am guilty, but could not help it." Gershen was tried for the crimes in the Assize Court, and sentenced to be beheaded. When he was led out to the place execution the culprit presented a most repulsive appearance, his face being still covered with a large scar. He died game, however.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Serious Trouble Over the Liberty & Vienna Railroad—Other Railroad Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 25.—The Liberty & Vienna Railroad was sold about a year ago to the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Company, the payment to be half cash and half in the bonds of the Company. The Liberty & Vienna Company, composed of Stanburgh, Struthers, Arms, & Morris, of this city, a short time after, claimed a non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Company, in the courts allowed an injunction preventing the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Company from operating the road. The injunction was dissolved yesterday afternoon, when the Liberty & Vienna party took possession of the road, tearing the track up in several places. A large force of men are out to hold it. McCreery, President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Company brought in an equally large force, and a conflict seemed certain, but wiser counsels have thus far prevailed. Both parties claim the advantage. It is uncertain yet how the war will terminate. Great excitement prevails.

LATER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—Everything is quiet at Youngstown this evening. There was much excitement there to-day, but no riot. Mr. Mr. McCreery, President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad, filed an affidavit this morning before the Justice of the Peace, who had John Stambaugh, of Hugh Hamilton, and several other Directors and partisans of the Liberty & Vienna Railroad Company arrested and brought before him on the charge of willfully destroying property belonging to the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad. The hearing was postponed until Saturday. The defendants claim they acted for the owners of the property, and had a right to do as they did. It appears that only a part of the Liberty & Vienna Railroad was sold to the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Road, and the part payment in cash and balance in the bonds of the latter Company was tendered, but the Liberty & Vienna Company refused to accept them, and claim they still own the road, never having deeded it away.

CAIRO, March 25.—The following important resolution, bearing upon the proposed enjoining of the Illinois Central Railroad Company from using Levee street, in this city, for unloading freight cars, was adopted unanimously this morning by the Cairo Chamber of Commerce:

Resolved, That we, as members of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce, are opposed to moving the cars off our street until such time as there may be some better way or place provided for handling the large quantities of freight arriving in our city.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The General Ticket Agents are making satisfactory progress in arranging rates. They visited the President today. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow. These rates which they are arranging will go into effect in May next. The changes are trifling, and do not affect 5 per cent of the points to which tickets are sold from the Atlantic cities.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A Curious Case.

To the Editor of the Bowling Green (Ky.) Pantagraph:

In 187—, on the steamer ——, from Louisville to Bowling Green, was quite a large party of passengers. We had gotten some distance up Green River, when, at some landing, a gentleman and lady came aboard, registered as man and wife, and were duly assigned to state-room in the ladies' cabin. The boat's cabin presented the usual varied scene, some reading, several groups at the card tables, and knots here and there engaged in conversation. In a few minutes a waiter came forward and told the Captain that the lady just come aboard wished to see him in her room, who, a little surprised and wondering, went immediately back and knocked at the door, which was hesitatingly, cautiously, with evident signs of trepidation, opened. They were both unmistakably much alarmed, and the lady appealed to the Captain piteously for protection. To his astonished inquiries about the cause of all this, she explained that, in passing down the hall she recognized a man who had been her husband, but from whom she had separated and married again, and who had driven them from their homes with threats of violence, and followed them with every possible annoyance; that they had but just left a place in Indiana, as they thought, secretly, when lo and behold! here he was after them in Kentucky! She was in despair, and implored the Captain to protect them. He assured her that he would, but begged her to point out the man, as he was acquainted with nearly all, and could not imagine which one it could be. After much importunity, the curtain being partially drawn so as to secure her from view, she was at last prevailed upon to pass cautiously out, her husband standing behind her and evidently equally frightened. The ridiculousness of the scene presented here may be imagined. Her eye, with terrified fascination, at last rests upon him, and she points out a Mr. ——, well known to the Captain,—a gentleman whom he had known for years,—well knew he was not married and had every reason to believe never had been.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, March 25.—At Kossuth, Iowa, to-day, a pay-car on the Burlington Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, ran into a train on a side track, and ditched one coach and the tender, and smashed the engine some. No one was injured.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—At about 8 o'clock this evening an accident happened to the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette train, coming this way, 2 miles east of Elizabethtown, Hamilton County, Ohio. The cause was a broken rail. The train had two passenger-cars. Only the hindmost one run off, and rolled over twice down a steep bank. The injured were: Mrs. Trick, of Indianapolis, serious cut in the head; R. B. Bull, Princeton, Mo., leg and arm cut. From the bleeding of the leg, it is supposed that some small arteries are cut. G. W. Lee, St. Louis; Joseph Faith, Warrenburg, Ill., bruised; J. W. Phillips, Cincinnati, burned and cut. The last three are thought to be not seriously hurt. The remaining passengers, of which there was quite a number, were not seriously hurt. The train, due here at 9:30, was delayed less than an hour. The wounded are receiving surgical attention at the Walnut Street House.

PORTLAND, Me., March 25.—An accident on the Grand Trunk Railway occurred near West Bethel, N. H., and was caused by a collision between a freight and tie train. Both engines and several cars were wrecked. Capt. Nathan Walker in charge of the tie was seriously injured and several others badly bruised.

How They Trade in the Kentucky Mountains.

Rockcastle Correspondence Lebanon (Ky.) Standard.

At Point Creek, Jackson County, a trader had bought sheep of a resident. Resident had one more to sell, when the following conversation ensued:

Trader—"I'll give you $2 for that sheep."

Resident—"It's worth $5."

T.—"It ain't worth $2."

R.—"It's worth $5."

T.—"It ain't."

R. (drawing a large navy)—"What's that sheep worth?"

T.—"Under the circumstances, I think it's worth nigh unto $5."

They traded forthwith.

For Vienna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 25.—The Hon. D. N. Cooley, President of the First National Bank of Dubuque, has been appointed a Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition by the Governor of Iowa.

PEORIA, Ill., March 25.—Dr. J. N. Niclas left here this morning for Europe, under the appointment of Gov. Beveridge as Commissioner to the Medical Convention at Vienna, Austria.

Cochise on his Reservation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The following has been received here:

PRESCOTT, Arizona, March 11.

To Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Cochise with 1,000 of his band are on the reservation at Sulphur Springs.

(Signed) H. BENDELL, Superintendent.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 25.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 438. Prices on Northern stock are firm; medium grades dull. Sales choice, $10.75@11.00; extra, $9.50@10.50; first quality, $8.00@9.25; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 229; market dull. Sales in lots at $3.00@4.75 each; veal calves, $5.00@15.00.

Fatal Explosion.

BOSTON, March 25.—The mill of the American Powder Company, at Acton, Mass., blew up yesterday, killing two workmen, one of whom was named Wentworth, and injuring three others.

Up in Balloon.

READING, Pa., March 25.—Donaldson, the aeronaut, made an ascension at 2:30 p. m. yesterday. His course was northeast, and he has not yet been heard from.

Another Murder.

WINONA, Minn., March 25.—Isaac Page, of Homer, shot and killed Frank Eaton during a quarrel this afternoon.

MARRIAGES.

GIL